Stan. V. Henkels (Firm)
Unique collection of broadsides
gathered by Gerard Bancker

Z
1238
.B21
1898

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Duke University Libraries

https://archive.org/details/uniquecollection01stan

UNIQUE COLLECTION

OF

REVOLUTIONARY BROADSIDES

GATHERED BY GERARD BANCKER

PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF NEW YORK

NOW SOLD FOR THE

ESTATE OF THE LATE JAS. A. BANCKER

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF LOT 133

CATALOGUE COMPILED AND SALE
CONDUCTED BY
STAN. V. HENKELS.

AT THE BOOK AUCTION ROOMS OF
DAVIS & HARVEY,
1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Catalogue No. 809

UNIQUE COLLECTION

OF

BROADSIDES

GATHERED BY GERARD BANCKER

PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF NEW YORK

AND TO BE SOLD FOR

The Estate of the late JAS. A. BANCKER, New York

EMBRACING THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF

PRE-REVOLUTIONARY AND REVOLUTIONARY BROADSIDES

RELATING TO NEW YORK CITY AND STATE

THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED FOR SALE

AND

HISTORICAL RELICS, CONTINENTAL MONEY, PORTRAITS,

BUST OF WASHINGTON, ETC.

TO BE SOLD

Friday Evening, March 25th, 1898

AT 8 O'CLOCK

CATALOGUE COMPILED AND SALE CONDUCTED BY

STAN. V. HENKELS.

AT THE BOOK AUCTION ROOMS OF

DAVIS & HARVEY,

1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

On Exhibition, March 17th to 25th

For those who cannot attend the sale, we take great pleasure in recommending the following gentlemen, who will accept orders.

W. E. Benjamin,	10 West Twenty-second street, New York.
W. R. Benjamin,	287 Fourth avenue, New York.
C. DeF. Burns,	Room 65, 20 Nassau street, New York.
J. O. Wright & Co.,	6 East Forty-second street, New York.
Joseph F. Sabin,	80 Nassau street, New York.
J. S. Bradley, Jr.,	Nassau and Liberty streets, New York.
Geo. E. Littlefield,	67 Cornhill, Boston, Massachusetts.
W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.,	1424 F street, Washington, D. C.
The Robert Clarke Co.,	61 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. C. McClurg & Co.,	117 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ills.
Henry T. Coates & Co.,	Chestnut and Juniper streets, Phila.
Geo. H. Rigby,	1113 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Francis P. Harper,	17 East Sixteenth street, New York.
Frederick W. Morris,	114 Fifth avenue, New York.
W. H. Campion & Co.,	1006 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
C. L. Traver,	108 South Broad street, Trenton, N. J.
David G. Francis & Co.,	12 East Fifteenth street, New York.
Chas. Steigerwalt,	130 East King street, Lancaster.
Dodd, Mead & Co.,	Booksellers, New York.
Leary & Co.,	9 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia.
S. B. Luyster,	79 Nassau street, New York.
John J. McVey,	Thirteenth street above Filbert, Phila.

Or the auctioneer, Stan. V. Henkels, 1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

Bids are always so much per Piece.

REMARKS

THIS Collection of Broadsides should not be passed over carelessly by our various historical societies and collectors of Americana. Probably never before, in the annals of auctioneering, has such an interesting and important collection been brought under the hammer. It was made by Gerard Bancker, Provincial Treasurer of New York, who gathered them, one by one, as they were issued, and stitched them together in a crude manner, after the style of the early colonist with his almanacs; and they remained in this form until I separated them, preparatory to making this catalogue. They date from the earliest inception of the Stamp Act troubles to the termination of the Revolutionary War, and portray, in themselves, a history of the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary times in New York, and clearly show what a heroic and hard fight the colonists of that State made to induce its people to forsake their Tory tendencies; and how well they performed their mission is attested to in reading the life of Jay, a Livingston, a Low, a De Lancey and a Hamilton. I think I am correct in saying that such an opportunity may never occur again.

The old New York newspapers are of the greatest interest, as well as the caricatures on Thomas Jefferson and the Continental Congress. The Old Iron Safe must be looked upon with due reverence, as the receptacle in which were stored the valuables of Provincial New York; and the Book of Patents, of Ulster County, New York, must ever prove a source of great historical interest in connection with ancient land titles of the early settlers.

The Bust of Washington, by Trentanove, should command particular attention, from the fact that it was made in competition with Canova; and the Rembrandt Peale Portrait of Washington, in oil, is one of the very best that ever emanated from his palette.

It is hardly necessary for me to enter into any lengthy description of the catalogue, as each item is fully described herein, and the reader cannot fail to become interested enough to peruse every page.

STAN. V. HENKELS.

E. J. BICKING
PRINTER
TENTH AND MARKET STS
PHILADELPHIA

No. 809.

CATALOGUE.

BROADSIDES.

Colonial and Revolutionary.

1 **Capture of Fort Montgomery, etc.** "By Authority, New York, October 8, 1777. Early this Morning Lieutenant Colonel Innes, Inspector General of Provincial Forces, arrived from Fort Montgomery with the agreeable News, that, on the Evening of the 6th Instant; that Fort with Fort Clinton and its Dependencies, were taken by Storm by his Majesty's Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, our Loss does not exceed one Hundred and fifty killed and wounded

"The Gallantry and Perseverance of the British and Provincial Troops cannot be sufficiently applauded.

"Immediately after the Surrender of the Forts, the Rebels set Fire to their Frigates, Gallies, &c.

"We are sorry to inform the Public that the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the 52d Regiment, Major Sill of the 63d, Major Grant of the New York Volunteers, and Captain Stewart of the 26th Regiment, are among the killed.

"A particular Account of this glorious and important Success will soon be published by Authority, and printed by JAMES RIVINGTON.

"Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." Large folio, uncut edges

See facsimile.

2 **Against the Landing of Tea in Boston.** "Boston, Dec. 1, 1773. At a meeting of the People of Boston, and the neighbouring Towns, at Faneuil-Hall in said Boston, on Monday the 29th of November, 1773, nine O'clock, A.M, and continued by adjournment to the next day, for the purpose of consulting, advising and determining upon the most proper and effectual method to prevent the unlading, receiving, or vending the detestable tea, sent out by the East India Company, part of which being just arrived in this harbour, In order to proceed with due regularity, it was moved that a moderator be chosen and Jonathan Williams, Esq., was then chosen moderator of the meeting." Then follow the Resolves of the Meeting; devising means to prevent the landing of the tea; the Governor's proclamation commanding the meeting to disperse, etc. Large folio, uncut edges

3 **Letters from Washington to Gage, and Gage to Washington.** Relative to the cruel treatment of prisoners. "Philada., September 29th, 1775. The following letters are published by order of the Honourable Continental Congress." Washington to Gage, Cambridge, August 11, 1775; Gage to Washington, Boston, August 13, 1775, and Washington to Gage, Cambridge, August 19, 1775. In the last letter Washington says, "What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown can best declare, May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you, Under his providence, those, who influence the council of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity, those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their Ancestors.

"I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps forever, If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me, different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it."

On this occasion Washington notified General Gage that he was acquainted with the inhuman treatment exercised by him toward American prisoners, and threatened retalliation. Gage answered and untruthfully denied it, and at the same time upbraided Washington and the patriots for their disloyalty. Washington answered this epistle in probably one of the most masterly letters that ever emanated from his pen. All three of the letters are quoted in full in this very interesting broadside.

See facsimile.

4 **Bombardment and Burning of Falmouth.** "An Express just arrived from General Washington Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1775." Containing an account by Pearson Jones, of the threat of Captain Mowat, of the Ship "Conceaux," to burn the town of Falmouth, and warning the inhabitants to leave; and Nathaniel Green's account of the bombardment and destruction of the said town

In issuing his order for the inhabitants to leave Falmouth, Captain Mowat informed them that his order was to "Set on Fire all the Sea-port towns between Boston and Halifax."

See facsimile.

5 **"The Answer of the Congress to the King's Proclamation."** "We the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North-America, have taken into our most serious consideration a Proclamation issued from the Court of St. James on the twenty-third day of August last. The name of Majesty is used to give it a sanction and influence, and, on that account it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of the people of the United-Colonies, the aspersions which, it is calculated to throw upon our cause, and to prevent, as far as possible, the undeserved punishments, which it is designed to prepare for our friends," etc.

"Extract from the Minutes, Charles Thomson, Secy." Folio, uncut edges

In this proclamation the Continental Congress threatens the King to retalliate on loyalists in their power, by inflicting on them the same punishments, which he threatens to inflict upon those whom he was pleased to call rebels.

6 **News of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.** "New York, June 24th 1775. Last Night Arrived an Express From the Provincial-Camp near Boston, with the following interesting Account of an Engagement, at Charlestown, between about Three thousand of the King's Regular Forces, and about Half the Number of Provincials, on Saturday the 17th instant," etc. Folio, uncut edges. Printed by John Holt, on Water Street, near the Coffee House. Folio, uncut edges.

See facsimile.

7 **The Threatened Invasion of Long Island by the British for Provisions.** "New York Aug. 29, 1775 Fresh News, Just Arrived from Gen. Wooster. Oyster Ponds, 27th Aug. 1775. Sir, Your Favor of the 11th Instant, came duly to Hand, and I should have sailed for Haerlem, without loss of Time, had I not received the following Intelligence from Gen. Washington," etc. "To P. V. B. Livingston Esq." Folio, uncut edges.

See facsimile.

8 **The Capture of the Fortress of Chamblee.** "Albany October 30, 1775. Fresh Advices from Canada. Last Saturday Evening an Express from the Continental Army in Canada, arrived in this City, with the following important Intelligence viz. That the Fortress of Chamblee was taken the 18th instant; The Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War; To facilitate its Reduction, the Canadians carried the Cannon, of the Continental Troops, down the Rapids and past the Fort at St. John's; Our Troops were attacked at La Prarie, but the Party who attacked them were defeated with much Loss, Their formidable Schooner was sunk by our cannon. Two Stand of Colours were taken at Chamblee, We have taken such a Quantity of Powder, and Ammunition of all kind, that the Reduction of St. John's is almost certain," etc. Folio, uncut edges

See facsimile.

9 **The Answer of The Continental Congress to the King's Proclamation.** "Philadelphia. In Congress, December 6, 1775. We the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North America," etc. 4to, uncut edges

The same as lot 5, only printed on a smaller sheet. See facsimile.

10 **King George the III.'s Speech to Parliament in Reference to the Aid rendered the Revolting Colonies by France.** "His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, November 26. . . . "I have called you together, in a conjuncture which demands your most serious attention; in the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour complaint, the Court of France hath not forbore to disturb the public tranquility in violation of the faith of treaties and the general right of sovereigns, at first by the clandestine supply of arms and other aid, to my revolted subjects in North Amarica, and afterwards by avowing openly their support, and entering into several engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and at length by committing open hostilities and depredations on my faithful subjects and by an actual invasion of my dominions in America and the West-Indies," etc., etc. Published by James Rivington, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty Folio, uncut edges

See facsimile.

11 **Episcopalian Church Row in New York in Colonial Times.** "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York, in Communion with the Reformed Dutch Church. Beloved Brothren, I am extremely unable to express the concern I feel, upon being inform'd, that many of your respectable Communion, are, at this critical juncture, disunited in your choice of four worthy Persons to represent you in the next General Assembly, and especially that your Prejudices to the worthy Gentlemen proposed by so many of your Fellow Citizens, should arise from an Apprehension, that they are too favourable to the Interest of the Episcopal Church," etc. Signed, "The Old Dutchman." Large folio, uncut edges

A plea from a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, for the re-election to the Assembly of members who were Episcopalians.

12 **"The Confession of John Macintyre taken by Hugh Warden, in the presence of Mr. David Mitchelson and Richard Cater."** Macintyre was arrested for robbing his master, and confessed his guilt, at the same time implicating James McDowal, who induced him to enter into an agreement to rob his master, and assist him in completing a contract to clothe some Virginia troops, etc. Dated, 1778. Folio, uncut edges.

13 **A Plea for New York to send Delegates to the Continental Congress.** "To the inhabitants of the City and County of New York." Signed, "A Citizen." New York, March 4, 1775. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages

"A great noise is made for Tea, they can't live without it.—they won't live without it—the big babes cry as much for Tea as little babes do for pap—For shame! for shame! . . . . Go then, on Monday, to the Exchange, and delay not to pursue the advise of the Congress, by forthwith declaring, that Deputies shall be chosen to meet those from the other countries, and in conjunction with them, appoint Delagates for the next Congress." Etc.

14 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "The following Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee of Observations for the City and County of New York, are by them directed to be published. The Committee met, according to Adjournment, the 27th of February, 1775." Large folio, uncut edges. 2 pages. Printed March 9, 1775

15 **Sons of Liberty in New York.** "At a Meeting of the True Sons of Liberty, in the City of New York, July 27, 1774. Properly convened; Present, John Calvin, John Knox, Roger Rumpus," etc. "By order of the Meeting. Ebenezer Snuffle, Secretary." Folio, uncut edges

A travesty on the election of members to the Continental Congress.

16 **The Eve of the Revolution in New York.** "Committee Chamber, Sept. 30, 1774, 6 O'clock, P. M. It was resolved unanimously, That the following Narrative of the Proceedings of the Committee be published," etc. Folio, uncut edges

Resolutions against certain loyalists who impersonated the Committee appointed by the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York. Signed by Joseph Totten and Henry Remsen.

17 **The Eve of the Revolution in New York.** "Proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence in New York. Committee-Chamber, July 13, 1774. Present, Mr. Goelet, Mr. Jay, Mr. W. Bayard, Mr. Curtenius, Mr. Remsen, Mr. Booth, Mr. Laight, Mr. Thurman, Mr. Bache, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. G. H. Ludlow, Mr. W. Walton, Mr. Ham. Young, Mr. R. Yates, Mr. Duyckinck," etc. Signed by Isaac Low. Folio, uncut edges

The Resolutions of the Committee of Correspondence in reference to blocking up the Port of Boston, the destruction of the tea, etc., and advising the sending of delegates to the Continental Congress.

18 **The Eve of the Revolution in New York.** "The following Persons were mentioned in the Committee of Observation as proper to be elected for a general committee for the City and County of New York, in the present alarming Exigency." (Then follows the names of the Committee, followed by the Address of the Committee to the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York. Dated, New York, April 28, 1775. Signed by Isaac Low. Folio, uncut edges

Imploring the citizens to vote for a committee to appoint delegates to attend a Provincial Convention.

19 **A Defence of the House of Assembly** for granting money for the Maintenance of the Troops in New York, entitled "A Citizen's Address to the Public." New York, December 18, 1769. Folio, uncut edges.

20 **The Tea Tax in New York.** An address "To the Worthy Inhabitants of the City of New York," signed "Poplicola." Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages

An agreement in favor of purchasing the tea of the importers, but obtaining redress from the taxation in another way than proscribing the sale of the tea.

21 **The Eve ef the Revolution in New York.** "To the Worthy Inhabitants of the City and County of New York." An address by "A Citizen," deploring the unhappy dissentions which are "dividing the inhabitants of the Metropolis of the British-American Empire." Folio, uncut edges.

22 The Address, Petition and Remonstrance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, to George the Third, in reference to the Tyrannical Measures pursued against their fellow-subjects in America. "New York, September 5, 1775. Fresh Intelligence Received Yesterday Evening by Captain Lee, from Liverpool." Folio, uncut edges

The Lord Mayor of London requested George the Third to receive this address, sitting on the throne. The King answered, "I am ever ready to receive Addresses and Petitions, but I am the Judge where!"

23 Against the Election of Loyalists for Magistrates in New York. "To the Freemen and Freeholders of the City and County of New York." New York, September 3d, 1775. Folio, uncut edges.

An address against the election of magistrates who are inimical to the interests of the colonies.

24 New York in the Continental Congress. "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York." By "A Freeman." Folio, uncut edges.

Written, evidently, by a Loyalist to create discord among the Friends of Liberty.

25 New York in the Continental Congress. "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York." By "Another Freeman." New York, March 14, 1775

A plea for sending delegates to the Continental Congress, and an expose of the motives of the author of the preceding, No. 24.

26 New York in the Continental Congress. "To the Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York." By "A Citizen." New York, June 30th, 1774. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages

Evidently written by a Loyalist for the purpose of sowing discord among the Friends of Liberty.

27 New York on the Eve of the Revolution. "To the Freeborn Citizens of New York." By "A Moderate Man." New York, July 11, 1774. Folio, uncut edges.

Against certain "Resolves" which passed in the Committee of Correspondence, which caused a disunion of that body, and praying that the disgruntled members retrace their steps.

28 New York on the Eve of the Revolution. "To the Inhabitants of the City and County of New York." Signed, "Agricola." New York, July 12, 1774. Folio, uncut edges.

In answer to the preceding.

29 **Against Lawyers being Elected to the Assembly.** "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York." By "Philanthropos," 1768. And an Address to the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York. By William Johonas Von Dore Manadus. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages

30 **Against Lawyers being Elected to the Assembly of New York.** "A Better Creed than the Last." Folio, uncut edges.

31 **Against Lawyers being Elected to the Assembly of New York,** "The Voter's New Catechism." Folio, uncut edges

32 **Against the Overtaxing of New York City.** "To John Cruger, James Jauncey, James Delancey and Jacob Walton, Esqrs. The Representation in General Assembly, for the City and County of New York." Signed "Aristides." Folio, uncut edges

33 **Letters to Mr. Samuel Hake.** By Robert Leigh, 1773. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages

A very abusive letter, illustrating the old time mode of collecting debts, and imprisonment for the non-payment of the same.

34 **Debates on Dividing Orange County, New York.** A Humorous Speech in Broken English, by J——r D. N——s. Folio, uncut edges

35 **New York in the Continental Congress.** "To the Inhabitants of the City and County of New York." By "Another Citizen." New York, June 5, 1774. Folio, uncut edges

In favor of the election of John Alsop, Philip Livingston, James Duane, Isaac Low and John Jay, as Delegates to the Continental Congress.

36 **Against the Assembly Voting Funds for the Support of the Loyal Troops.** "To the Betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York." By "A Son of Liberty. New York, December 16, 1769. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages.

An address deprecating the act of the Assembly in passing an appropriation for the support of the troops who were to be used for the purpose of enforcing the Stamp Act.

37 **Against the Employment of Soldiers.** An Address "to the Public." Signed, "Brutus." New York, January 15, 1770. Folio, uncut edges.

A violent appeal against the Billeting Act, and giving an account of the attempt by the soldiers to blow up the "Liberty-Pole," and of their scandalous treatment of Mr. Montanyes for preventing them from carrying out their plan.

See facsimile.

38 **The Tea Tax Dispute.** "Fellow Citizens, Friends to Liberty and Equal Commerce," etc. By a Student of Law. New York, November 19, 1773. Folio, uncut edges. 4 pages.

Refuting the charges, in two scurrilous letters, that the tea tax had been repealed.

39 **The Enthusiastic Patriot, or Cobler of Messina.** Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages.

A broadside republishing an old Italian legend, as a warning to the Loyalists, on account of their tyrannical deeds toward the friends of liberty.

40 **The Tea Tax and the Monopoly of the East India Company.** "To the Worthy Inhabitants of New York." An address by "a Mechanic." Folio, uncut edges. 4 pages.

Fully explaining the Tea Tax, the Monopoly of the East India Company, and the Perfidy of the British Government.

41 **The Dispute about Appropriating Money for the Supplies of the Royal Troops.** "As a Scandalous Paper has peared, stiled, An Answer to the foolish Reason for rechoosing the old Members &c., Calculated to asperse the Character of three of the late members, Candidates for the ensuing Election, It is necessary for the satisfaction of the Public, to give a true narrative of their Conduct in the late House of Assembly, respecting some matters which are grossly misrepresented," etc. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages.

42 **On the Election of Members to the Assembly.** "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York," etc. New York, January 9, 1769. Folio, uncut edges.

Advocating the election of John Cruger, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton and James Jauncey.

43 **Speech of Mr. Justice Livingston,** made on Friday, the 25th of January, in support of his claim to a seat in the House of the General Assembly. Folio, uncut edges, 4 pages.

44 **An Anecdote** of a Certain Candidate for the ensuing Election. By Brutus. Folio, uncut edges.

Relating to the feud between the Dissenters and the Churchmen for members of the Assembly.

45 **A Letter from John Cruger** "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York," accepting the nomination for the House of Representatives. Dated, New York, January 9, 1769. Folio, uncut edges.

46 **Proclamation of Whitehead Hicks**, Mayor of New York, to the Inhabitants of the City of New York, against the Storing of Gunpowder in the City. Dated, New York, January 18, 1772. Folio, uncut edges.

47 **Important Doubts**, very Interesting to the Good People of this Colony, to be determined on Thursday next, by the General Assembly. Signed, "Brutus." Tuesday, January 14, 1772. Folio, uncut edges.

In reference to the disqualification of Colonel Lewis Morris and Philip Livingston to seats in the Assembly, on account of non-residence in the districts from which they were elected.

48 **The Sentiments of a Free and Independent Elector** on the Resolutions of the House of Assembly for excluding Judges of the Supreme Court. New York, January 26, 1771. Folio, uncut edges, 4 pages.

49 **United Sons of Liberty.** The Public Notice of the Formation of the Society of the United Sons of Liberty. Dated, New York, July 7, 1769. Folio, uncut edges.

See facsimile.

50 **The Speech of the Honourable Cadwallader Colden, Esq.** His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New York, and the Territories depending thereon, in America, to His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, on the 22d of November, 1769. Folio, uncut edges, 2 pages.

51 **His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech** to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the Thirteenth Day of November, 1770. Folio, uncut edges. Printed at New York, 1770.

Refers to the "very unwarrántable practices still carried on in Massachusetts-Bay."

52 **The Speech of the Statue** of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, to the Virtuous and Patriotic Citizens of New York. Folio, uncut edges.

53 **Report of the Committee Appointed by the Inhabitants** of the City of New York, on December 29, 1768, to consider measures to encourage industry and frugality, and employ the poor; together with the Form of the Subscription-Roll adopted by the Committee. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages.

A sort of an embargo against English manufacturers in retaliation for the restraints on commerce imposed by Great Britain.

54 **A Pill for the Committees of Non-Importation.** By Paracelsus. Friday, October 13, 1769. Folio, uncut edges.

55 **Non-Importation Agreement.** "To the Free and Loyal Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York." Signed, "Brutus." Folio, uncut edges.

An address against the enemies of the non-importation agreement. "O! Ye Betrayers of the glorious cause, remember the Boston Importer, Rogers, I say, remember him and tremble."

56 **William Goddard's Inflammatory Letter, against John Foxcroft, Master of the Posts in America.** "New York, May 2, 1775. To the Friends of Freedom in the City of New York," etc. Folio, uncut edges.

"I think it my indispensable Duty . . . . to hold up to your View as vile an Incendiary and Conspirator against the happiness of this much injured insulted Country, as ever was transported from Britain,—this character may be found in the person of ☞ a certain John Foxscroft, formerly an upper Servant to a gentleman in Virginia. . . . . Who frequented a Gambling-House, to which he was Groom-Porter, this servant was drawn from his humble apartment in his Master's Hotel at Williamsburgh, and created Master of the Posts in North America." Etc.

57 **George III. asks for Means to send Troops to America.** "His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament." On Friday, October 27, 1775. 4to, uncut edges. Printed by H. Gaine, in Hanover-Square.

George the III.'s address to Parliament acquainting them of the insurrection in America, and laying before them estimates, for the sending of troops to America to subdue the rebellious colonies.

58 **The Death of Lord Percy.** "New-York, Tuesday, April 25, 1775. This Day, about Noon, arrived a second Express from New England, with the following important advices. . . . . Printed from the attested original by John Holt." Folio, uncut edges.

"Colonel Wadsworth was over in this place (Wallingford) most yesterday, and has ordered 20 men out of each company in his regiment, some of which had already set off . . . . The King's Troops . . . . were then encamped on Winter Hill and were surounded by 20,000 of our men; who were entrenching—Colonel Gardner's ambush proved fatal to Lord Percy, and another General Officer, who were killed on the spot, the first fire." Etc.

See facsimile.

59 **Address of the Lord Mayor of London to the King in behalf of America.** "New York, September 8, 1775. The Ship Samson, Captain Coupar, arrived here this morning on 8 weeks from London, by whom we are favored with the following petition which was to have been delivered to his Majesty the 14th July, by the Lord Mayor and Livery of London."

Asking the King to be lenient to his subjects in America, and "that those Operations of Force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful apprehension, may be suspended." Etc.

60 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the Freemen and Freeholders of the City and County of New York." Signed by John Thurman, chairman. 4to, uncut edges.

Address to the public, cautioning them not to be too hasty in electing delegates to the Continental Congress, and advocating a change of date for holding the meeting for that purpose.

61 **News from Benjamin Franklin.** "New York, May 5, 1775. Extract of a letter from Philadelphia to a gentleman in this city, dated the 6th inst. 4to, uncut edges. New York, Printed by John Anderson, at Beekman's Slip

"Yesterday evening Dr. Franklin arrived here from London, in six weeks, which he left the 20th of March, which has given great joy to this town, he says we have no favors to expect from the Ministry, nothing but submission will satisfy them, they expect little or no opposition will be made to their troops, those that are now coming are for New York, where it is expected they will be received with cordiality. . . . Dr Franklin is highly pleased to find us arming and preparing for the worst events, he thinks nothing else ean save us from the most abject Slavery, and destruction," etc.

See facsimile.

62 **Against the Exportation of Nails, and Supplying the Royal Troops at Boston.** "To the Respectable Inhabitants of the City of New York. New York, 29th March, 1775." Signed by "Isaac Low."

Address of the committee advising them not to export any more nails, so as to prevent a scarcity, and councelling against supplying the Royal troops at Boston, until they have assurances "that nothing hostile is intended against us."

63 **New York and the Siege of Boston.** "To the Inhabitants of the City and County of New York . . . . Thursday Night, April 13, 1775."

The committee's address to the inhabitants of New York, begging them not to assist General Gage, with implements of war, etc., to carry on the siege of Boston, and calling for a meeting at the "Liberty Pole," to take action against Ralph Thurman and Robert Harding, for persisting in supplying the British troops with necessaries.

See facsimile.

64 **The Secret Ballot in Colonial New York.** "To the Independent Freeholders and Freemen of this City and County . . . . New York Jan. 4, 1770." Signed by Abel Hardenbrook, Gerard W. Beekman, John Alsop, Wm. Ludlow, John Thurman, Geo. Harrison, Theophylaet Bache, Thos. Randle, Isaac Low, Edward Laight, Jonathan Lawrence, Charles Nicoll. 4to, uncut edges.

Calling for a meeting at the Merchant's Coffee-House, of the freeholders and freemen, to convey their sentiments respecting the voting by secret ballot.

65 **The Sixteenth Regiment of Foot and the Liberty Pole** at New York. 4to, uncut edges.

A taunting address issued by the Sixteenth Regiment of Foot, against the Sons of Liberty, who accused them of destroying the Liberty Pole, and blaming them for representing the army in a heinous light before the public.

66 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the respectable Public. We conceive the Sense of our Fellow Citizens, relative to the Delegates to represent them at the proposed Congress, (notwithstanding the Proceedings of Yesterday at the Coffee-House) remains so uncertain, that until the Sentiments of the Town are ascertained with greater Precision, we can by no Means consider ourselves, or any others, nominated as Delegates, duly chosen or authorized to act in so honourable and important a Station. John Alsop, Isaac Low, John Jay. New York, July 20, 1774." 4to, uncut edges.

67 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "Committee-Chamber, July 25th 1774. Proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence, Mr. Henry Remsen, seconded by Mr. Abraham Duryee made a motion in the words following,—Mr. Chairman, I move that a Poll be opened at the usual Places of Election in each Ward in this City, on Thursday the 28th Inst. at 9 O'clock in the Morning to Elect five Deputies for the City and County of New York, to meet in Congress at Philadelphia, on the First of September next," etc. Signed by Isaac Low. 4to, uncut edges.

68 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the Respectable Public." An address. Signed by Isaac Low. Dated, March 15, 1775. 4to, uncut edges.

Isaac Low's public refusal to be a Delegate to the Continental Congress.

69 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the Public. Many Citizens being desirous of the seeing the Motion, made in Committee, on the 6th instant, by Mr. Henry Remsen, it is now published for their consideration." March 13, 1775. Signed, "A Voter." 4to, uncut edges.

Against a provincial convention, and in favor of the "old five Delegates" for the Continental Congress.

70 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York." "New York, March 4, 1775." Signed, "Americanus." 4to, uncut edges.

An address urging the people to make haste, and elect Delegates to the Continental Congress, before it is too late. "All of our sister colonies, have already chosen their Delegates. . . . . *In our Union, we have everything to expect; in Disunion, Ruin and Destruction.*"

71 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the respectable Inhabitants of the City of New York." 4th March, 1775. Signed, "a Freeholder." 4to, uncut edges.

Reasons why New York should elect Delegates to the Continental Congress.

72 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the very learned, loquacious, rhetorical, oratorical, disputative, flexible, incomprehensible, impenetrable, pathetic, and irresistably eloquent Chairman." March 4, 1775. Signed, "a Tory." 4to, uncut edges.

Condemning John Thurman as a Loyalist, and giving reasons why New York should elect Delegates to the Continental Congress before April 20, 1775.

73 **New York and her Neighbouring Colonies.** "At a Meeting at the Exchange, 16th May 1774, Isaac Low, chosen Chairman, 1st Question put, Whether it is necessary for the present, to appoint a Committee to correspond with the neighbouring Colonies, on the present important Crisis? Carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority," etc. 4to, uncut edges.

See facsimile.

74 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To John M. S——, Esq." New York, July 23, 1774. Signed, "a Citizen." 4to, uncut edges. 2 pages.

A caustic letter to John M. S——, assailing his character, denouncing him as an enemy to the cause of liberty, and endorsing the election of Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, Philip Livingston and James Duane, as Delegates to the Continental Congress.

75 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "The following are the names of the Persons proposed to be elected as a Committee on Tuesday next, agreeable to the Recommendation of the Congress, New York, November 17, 1774." 4to, uncut edges

The names of the committee appointed to devise means to elect Delegates to the Continental Congress, and to protect the interest of the colony of New York against British aggression.

76 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the Respectable Public. Have a good end in view and pursue it." New York, Jnly 25, 1774. "An honest American." 4to, uncut edges.

An address, advocating haste in electing Delegate to the Continental Congress, and to avoid all disputes as to the manner of electing them.

77 **New York on the Eve of the Revolution.** "To the Respectable Body of Gentlemen nominated by the publick Voice as a Committee, for managing the Affairs of the Inhabitants of this City, in the present Exigency of our publick concerns. The Representation of a Number of the Citizens, who chose you to act in their behalf on all matters relating to the publick Weal," etc. Signed, "Joseph Totten," New York, September 29, 1774. 4to, uncut edges

A request for the committee to call a meeting, to make Resolves "for the preservation of the Peace, good order, and general Weal of this Community," and the assent of the committee to hold the meeting on September 30, 1774, at the City Hall.

78 **New York and the Importation Agreement.** "A Card, Number 1." New York, June 20, 1770. 4to, uncut edges.

An address against the "Importation Agreement" by a member of the Church of England and a Son of Liberty.

79 **Henry White's Declaration of Loyalty to the Cause of Liberty.** "To the Public. The last news from Philadelphia, containing certain paragraphs, purporting to be a letter from England, containing imputations, that the subscriber, has been instrumental by letters, to the sending out of Troops to this country, to give aid to persons here against America," etc. Signed, "Henry White." New York, April 20, 1775. 4to, uncut edges

To the above is attached Henry White's affidavit denying that he had ever done anything prejudicial to the interest and liberty of the country.

80 **New York and the Provincial Congress.** "New York, Committee-Chamber, Wednesday, 26th April, 1775. The Committe having taken into consideration the commotion occasioned by the sanguinary measure pursued by the British Ministry, and that the Powers with which this Committee is invested, respect only the association, are unanimously of opinion, That a new Committee be elected by the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County . . . . . that the said Committee consist of one hundred persons . . . . . and that they dissolve within a fortnight next after the end of the next session of the Continental Congress. . . . . That the polls be taken on Friday morning next," etc. Signed by Isaac Low. 4to, uncut edges.

81 **New York on the Eve of the Revolution.** "New York, Committee Chamber, 29th May 1775. Whereas the public Service of the Colony may render large supplies of the following Articles absolutely necessary, upon sudden emergencies, this Committee doth therefore recommend, to all our fellow-citizens, who are possessed of any Oznaburgs, Ravens Duck, Brown Russia Sheeting, etc, Not to dispose of them until the Provincial Congress shall determine on the expediency of detaining them for our own use," etc. Signed by Henry Remsen. 4to, uncut edges.

82 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York," etc. March 14, 1775. Signed by "a Friend to the Congress." 4to, uncut edges.

Urging the necessity of electing deputies to choose Delegates to the Continental Congress, and warning the public against the misrepresentations of the enemies to the cause of liberty.

83 **Election of Assemblymen.** "City of New York, February 11, 1768. To the Gentlemen Freeholders and Freemen of the said City and County of New York. Gentlemen, Permit me as a Native of the Province, and an old Servant of the City, to request your Votes and Interest at the ensuing General Election for Assembly Men," etc. Signed, by Amos Dodge. 4to, uncut edges.

84 "**New York, February 2, 1768.** This Evening, at Six O'clock, at the Exchange Room, The Committee, to whom it was referred, by Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, to consider Means to promote Frugality, Integity and the Employment of our Tradesmen, and Poor, will make their Report. It is hoped there will be a full Meeting of the Inhabitants, to receive the same, that their Sentiments may be known on Matters of such Importance to the Community." Small 4to, uncut edges.

85 "**The Times. Mankind is highly** concerned to support that, wherein their own Safety is concerned and to destroy those Arts by which their Ruin is consulted," etc. Signed, "A Merchant." 4to, uncut edges. 4 pages.

An address in favor of appropriating money for the support of the Royal Troops, and denouncing the American Patriots.

86 **New York and the Non-Importation Agreement.** "New York, July 24, 1770. To the Public. Many of the friends to the Non-Importation Agreement, judging it necessary to make a solemn Protest against the late resolution to violate that laudable Compact, have caused a Protest to be drawn up, which will be read at Hampden-Hall, on Wednesday Evening the 25th Inst. at 6 O'clock, and if approved they will proceed to sign it," etc. Small 4to, uncut edges.

87 **A Bribe for a New York Printer.** "New York, July 25, 1774. Extract of a Letter from London, by way of Philadelphia, to a Gentleman in this City. 'The Unhappy Disputes which at present subsist between Great Britain and America, fill our minds with melancholy reflections, as the Ministry here have adopted very severe Measures with you, and are determined, at all events, to carry their Point, and subdue all the Colonies, either by Force of Arms, or Bribery and Corruption, we are credibly informed here, that General Gage told Lord North, that he knew many persons of consequence in New York, who could easily be brought over to sell their Privileges for a Pension from the Crown. But we hope if there are any such among you, they may be carefully watched, and prevented from doing Injury to the Cause of Freedom. We are informed here, that it is the Purpose of Lord North, to offer one of your Printers Five Hundred Pounds, as an Inducement to undertake and promote Ministerial Measures.'" Etc. Small 4to, uncut edges.

88 **Union Activity and Freedom: or, Division, Supineness and Slavery, etc.** "Monday Morning, December 18, 1769." Signed, "a Son of Liberty." Small 4to, uncut edges.

An address against the bill to provide money for the Royal Troops.

89 **A Call for a Meeting at the Liberty Pole.** "To the Public, The Inhabitants of the City and County, are hereby requested to meet at the Liberty-Pole, at half past XII O'clock To-morrow, to give their opinion on a matter of the greatest importance, in which the credit and interest of the City and County are deeply concerned. It is therefore hoped, that all those who have the interest and welfare of their Country at heart, will make it a point to attend on this occasion, New York, April 5, 1775. N. B. As some matters that more immediately concern the Mechanics, will be taken into consideration, it is expected they will generally attend." Small 4to, uncut edges.

90 **Firearms Shipped to Walter Franklin.** "To the Public City of New York, *ss.* Personally appeared before me, Benjamin Blogge, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of New York, Thos. Mesnard, master of the ship Lady Gage, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that ten cases of merchandize marked $\frac{T. C.}{Q}$ which he supposes were fire-arms, and 3 cases and one cask marked I. C. shipped by Messrs. Haley & Co., merchants in London, and addressed to Walter Franklin of the city, were included in the manifest of the Ship's Cargo." Etc. "December 30, 1774." 4to, uncut edges.

91 **A Warning to the Receivers of Tea.** "New York, November 5, 1773. To the Friends of Liberty and Commerce. Gentlemen. It must be strongly marked on your Minds, That the End of the last Non-Importation Agreement, was to obtain a Repeal of the tyrannical Act of Parliament, that imposed a Duty on Glass, Painters Colours, Paper, Tea, &c. . . . . When a worthy gentleman, late of the city, was applied to by the East India Company to take a consignment of Part of the Tea they intend to send to this Colony, to enslave you, his Answer was, 'That he would not have any concern with it, as it would be disagreeable to his Countrymen.' . . . . But William Kelly, late of this place, where he got the means of his present Importance, in order to get the Commissions of the Sale of the Tea, said. that there was no Danger of the Resentment of the People of New York, if it should be as high as it was in the time of the Stamp Act. That, then, they had an old man (Mr Colden) to deal with, but now they have Governor Tyron (a Military Man) who had suppressed the Insurrection in North-Carolina, and he would cram the Tea down their Throats. . . . . He is for this, by the Resolutions above mentioned, an Enemy to this Country, therefore, he, and whosoever shall aid, or abet, or, in any manner countenance the Execution of that diabolical Project, should be treat accordingly. But, in doing this, avoid national Reflection. By order of the Legion's Committee. 'Cassius.'" 4to, uncut edges.

92 "To All True Whighs and particularly to such as are Independent Electors of the City and County of New York," etc. New York, September 28, 1775. Small 4to, uncut edges.

Advocating and naming nominees for aldermen and councilmen who are friends to the "Friends of American Liberty," and calling for a meeting of the Liberty Pole.

93 **Non-Importation Agreement.** "New York, June 12, 1770. Advertisement, Whereas an Act was passed last session of Parliment for repealing the Act imposing a Duty on Paper Paint and Glass imported from Great Britain into the Colonies, by which a step is made towards reconciling the Differences that unhappily subsist between the Mother Country and the Colonies, We the subscribers, in Attention to the conciliating Measure, and at the same time to shew the just Regard we have for the Liberties of these Colonies, which we consider as infringed by all acts of Parliament imposing Taxes without our Consent, Do agree, that we will not import or receive from Great Britain, any Article or Articles upon which a Duty is laid or hereafter may be laid, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, And whereas the aforesaid Act, repealing the Duties on Paper, Paint and Glass will not take place till after the 1st of December inst, We do also agree, not to import any of the said Articles until after the said 1st of December next, and whereas the Duty on Tea still remains unrepealed we do hereby also further agree that we will not import from Great Britain any Tea until the said Duty be taken off, etc., etc. But the agreement shall not take place until we desire the concurrence of Boston and Philadelphia," etc. Small 4to, uncut edges

94 "To the Inhabitants of the City and County of New York. The Committee appointed by the Inhabitants of this City, on the 19th instant, at the Coffee-House, for drawing up, and reporting to them, a Set of Constitutional Resolves, do hereby request them to assemble at the City Hall of this City, on Monday the 25th Day of this instant Month of July, in order to receive the Report of the said Committee. By order of the Committee P. V. B. Livingston, Chairman. Dated, July 23, 1774. Small 4to, uncut edges.

95 **Against Giving Supplies to the Troops.** "To the Public," etc. Signed, "Legion." Small 4to, uncut edges.

Denouncing the General Assembly for voting supplies for the troops, and calling an indignation meeting near Mr. De La Montagne's.

96 **New York on the Eve of the Revolution.** "To the Public," etc. Signed "The Free Citizens." Dated, New York, September 14, 1774. Small 4to, uncut edges.

An address to the public, requesting them to refuse to assist the government in transporting troops and military stores to Boston, and threatening those who render any assistance for that purpose.

97 **Curious Poem,** Ridiculing the Sons of Liberty, entitled "Outlines." About 1770. 8vo, uncut edges.

"Say, great McMikman, why so loud,
And who so pestilent and proud,
And wherefore all this dismal cry
For Independent Liberty," etc.

98 **New York and the Continental Congress.** "To the Friends of American Liberty: Gentlemen, As Mr. John Thurman, declared, yesterday on the Coffee-House bridge, in the presence of Messieurs John Laboyteaux, Thomas Hazard, Alex. McDougal, Comfort Sands and sundry other persons, that he was 'not for appointing Delegates, he had got enough of them, that he never would entrust any man with such power,'" etc. Dated, Saturday Night, 4th March, 1775. Small 4to, uncut edges.

99 **Philip Livingston's Declination to Serve in the General Assembly.** "City of New York, *ss.* January 6th 1769. Whereas at a Meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen of this City, on Wednesday Evening last at the Exchange Room, We the Subscribers were present, and did hear Philip Livingston Esq., declare, That he did decline serving as a Member, for this City and County, in the next General Assembly for this Colony, and after so declining, he did return his Public Thanks to the Gentlemen present, for their past Favours to him. Geo. Harrison, Anthony Rutgers Jr., Henry Holland Jr., Jacob Degroot, R. Nassau Stephens. Sworn before me this 6th day of Jan. 1769 Geo. Brewerton, Justice of the Peace. Small 4to, uncut edges.

100 **Meeting at the Liberty Pole.** "To the Public," etc. New York, December 28, 1769. Small 4to, uncut edges

A call for a meeting at the Liberty Pole, to take the sense of the inhabitants of New York on the expediency of a law to elect Representatives by ballot.

101 **Zur nach right,** Weilen Gegen mich Ist aus Gestreued worden zu meinem mach theil gegen den nechten wahl oder Stimm Dag, das Ich solte die Hochdeutschen in dieser Stat, solte feur braende geheisoen haben, Ich thue mid diesem mick Declarieren, das Ich solckes nimmermaker, bey meiner besten Erkaenniss oder getenckens solche Worde oder Expressiones, oder andere derglichen jemahlen gesaght habe, Und nehme by diesem die Gelegenheet, um die Hochdeutschen van diesser Statt, um verguenstigen Mr. Philip Livingston, Peter van Brugh Livingston, Theodorus Van Wyck, und mich Selboten, mit ihren Stimmen und Indressen, an den nechsten Stimoder wahl Dag, Johann Morin Scott. January den 11de 1769 Small 4to, uncut edges

102 **"Paradise Regained.** To all the Great and Glorious Patriots in New York, throughout America, and around the Globe," etc. Signed, "Sawney." New Gaol, December 18, 1770. 4to, uncut edges. 3 pages
A serio-comic tirade against the Sons of Liberty.

103 **Two Curious Poems.** Apropos of the Times (1769), entitled, "A Portrait" and "A Dialogue, between two Respectable Personages." Small 4to, uncut edges. 2 pages
Against lawyers being elected to the General Assembly of New York.

104 **Whereas a glorious** stand for Liberty did appear in the Resentment shewn to a set of Miscreants under the Name of Stampmasters in the Year 1765; and it is now feared that a Set of Gentry called Commissioners (I do not mean those lately arrived at Boston) whose odious Business is of a similar nature, may soon make their Appearance amongst us in order to execute their detestable office. It is therefore hoped that every votary of that celestial Goddess Liberty, will hold themselves in Readiness to give them a proper welcome. Rouse, my Countrymen, Rouse! PRO PATRIA." Small 8vo, uncut edges

105 **Against Lawyers Representing the City of New York** in the General Assembly. Entitled, "A Card to the Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New York. Tradesmen's Hall, January 14, 1769," etc. "A Kick for a Bite. City Hall, High Noon 10th March 1768." Small 8vo, uncut edges 2 pieces

106 **The Dying Speech** of the Effigy of a wretched Imposter which was exalted upon a Gibbet, and afterwards committed to the Flames, at New York, May 10, 1770. Small 4to, uncut edges.

107 **A Rare and Curious Collection of Cards,** by Anonymous Authors, circulated in New York, in 1768 and 1769, against Lawyers representing New York City in the General Assembly, Against the quarrels of Delegates elected to nominate Members for the Continental Congress, etc. Small 8vo. 9 pieces.

A very curious and interesting lot, three of which are printed on the back of old playing cards.

108 **"The Last Words.** Dying speech and Confession of J—s R—g—n, P—t—r, who was executed at New Brunswick, in the Province of New Jersey, on the Thirteenth Day of April, 1775. Supposed to be written by himself the Night preceding the Day of his Execution." Small 4to, uncut edges.

A curious poem, on the Tory printer, James Rivington, who accepted a bribe to use the influence of his paper against the cause of the patriots.

109 **"To Cover for the Season.** Not to exceed 45 Mares a Day, that celebrated Patriotic bald faced Stone Horse Sawney." Small 4to, uncut edges.

A sarcastic and comical card circulated by one of the Sons of Liberty, against King George's stamp commissioner.

110 **Christmas in Early New York.** A Letter to the New York Journal, December 24, 1772, instructing how to spend Christmas in a proper manner descrying the assembling of "Negroes, Servants & Boys, who spend their time in gaming, drunkenness, etc., and the abominiable custom of throwing at cocks," etc. Small 4to, uncut edges.

111 **Nun Will ich Valediciren Nun so Will ich.** A German American Poem on the Eve of the Revolution in New York. Mentions the names of Cruger, De Lancey, Walton, Jauncey, etc. Small 4to, uncut edges.

112 **"The Melancholy Case of Mrs. Ackerman.** Copy of a letter from a Dutch Farmer, in the County of Orange, to a Gentleman of the Law, in the City of New York." January 27, 1772. 4to, uncut edges.

Very facetious. Ridiculing an early law of New York, in reference to the birth of children.

113 **"The Alarm Number I."** Signed, "Hampden." New York, October 6, 1773. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages.

An address against the monopoly of the East India Company, by a friend of liberty and equal commerce.

114 "The Examiner No. II. & III. Addressed to the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New York." Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages. 2 pieces

In reference to the combination against the election of non-Episcopalian members to the General Assembly, and recommending the election of Messrs. De Lancey, Walton and Jauncey.

115 Letter to the Majority of the General Assembly of Liliput. Numbers II. and III. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pieces

Against the expulsion of Philip Livingston and others from seats in the General Assembly, on account of non-residence.

116 "An Address to Mr. Thomas Shreeve, Coroner for the City of New York." Signed, "Daniel Coe." New York Goal, 13th May, 1772. 4to, uncut edges.

Facetious and interesting.

117 "No Placemen; Pensioners, Ministerial Hirelings, Popery, and Arbitrary Power! to the Freemen and Freeholders of the City and County of New York." Signed by "Phileleutheros." New York, 13th March, 1775. Folio, uncut edges.

Advising the people to resist British tyranny, and uphold their representatives in the Continental Congress.

118 "Reasons for the present glorious combination of the dissenters in this city, against the further encroachments and stratagems of the Episcopalians, from a brief recollection of what the latter have already done, to exalt their own party on the ruins of every other religious persuasion amongst us." Folio, uncut edges.

Against the election of Episcopalians to the General Assembly.

119 "Answers to the Reasons, Lately published by the Independents, in support of their Malicious Combination," and continuation. Folio, uncut edges. 2 pages. 2 pieces

Answer to "Reasons for the Present Glorious," etc. (Lot 118.)

120 Observations on the Reasons lately Published, for the malicious Combination of several Presbyterian Dissenters, and a few principal men of some other Congregations who have been led blindfolded into an ungenerous Confederacy, for opposing the Re-Election of the late worthy members of the General Assembly and thereby prevent their obtaining the only Honour that can sufficiently reward their late spirited Prosecution of the Instructions given them by the united Voice of the People. "To the Freeholders, and Freemen of the City and County of New York." Folio, uncut edges, 3 pages.

121 **Broadsides** issued at the Time of the Contest between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, in Electing Members to the General Assembly of New York. Folio, uncut edges. 3 pieces

122 **The Celebrated Letters of "Papinian"** to John Jay, including the Address of "Clarendon" to the People of North America; which were issued as Supplements to the New York Weekly Mercury, 177–. Folio. 4 pieces

The above include letters No. 4, 5, 6 and 7, and are all written denouncing the American Colonies for rebelling against the Tyranny of Great Britain; being published as supplements, they are seldom found with existing files of the newspaper.

123 **The News-Boy's Verses,** for New Year's Day, 1763. Humbly addressed to his Patrons to whom he carries the Thursday's New York Gazette. Folio, uncut edges.

Published by the New York Gazette, or the Weekly Post-Boy; narrating in poetic meter the victories of various British Commanders.

124 **The Tea Ship at New York.** The long expected Tea Ship arrived last night at Sandy-Hook, but the Pilot would not bring up the Captain till the sense of the city was known. The Committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the Captain solicits for liberty to come up to provide necessaries for his return, the ship to remain at Sandy-Hook. The Committee conceiving it to be the sense of the city that he should have such liberty, signified it to the gentleman who is to supply him with provisions, and other necessaries. Advice of this was immediately despatched to the Captain; and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the Customhouse, and that no time be lost in despatching him. New York, April 19, 1774. Small 4to, full margin.

See facsimile.

125 **Repeal of the Stamp Act.** Supplement to the Pennsylvania Journal—EXTRAORDINARY. Philadelphia, May 19, 1766. "This morning," etc., "arrived Capt. Wise, in a Brig from Pool in 8 weeks, by whom we have the glorious news of the Repeal of the Stamp Act," etc. Folio.

126 **To the President and Council of Pennsylvania.** THE REMONSTANCE of the Subscribers Freemen and Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, no confined in the Free Mason's Lodge, "September 5, 1777." Printed by Robert Bell in Third Street. Folio. 2 pages.

127 **In Committee of Inspection and Observation.** February 5, 1775. Indictment against John Drinker, Thomas and Samuel Fisher for refusing Continental Money. 4to, uncut edges.

128 **Advertisement in Verse of Lewis Fay, Hair Dresser.** Circa, 1765. 8vo.

129 **Articles of Capitulation** made and entered into between Richard Montgomery Esquire, Brigadier General of the Continental Army, and the Citizens and Inhabitants of Montreal. November 12, 1775. Printed by John Dunlap. Folio.

130 **The Pennsylvania Evening Post.** October 3, 1775. Contains Gage's account of the fight of June 17, at Charlestown, Mass.; with list of British killed and wounded. 4to. 2 pages. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Towne.

131 **The Pennsylvania Evening Post.** July 2, 1778. Account of the War in the Jerseys. 4to. 2 pages. Philadelphia: Printed by Benjamin Towne.

132 **Surrender of Cornwallis.** "Illumination, Colonel Tilghman, Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Washington, having brought official account of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and the Garrisons of York, and Gloucester, those Citizens who chose to Illuminate on the Glorious Occasion, will do it this evening at Six, and extinguish their lights at Nine O'clock,

"Decorum and harmony are earnestly recommended to every Citizen, and a general discountenance to the least appearance of riot. Oct. 24, 1781." Folio

See facsimile.

133 **Jefferson Caricature.** "Non Intercourse or Dignified Retirement." Representing Thomas Jefferson in scant attire standing on the banks of a stream, saying, "What a fine thing it is to feel Independent of all Taylors! I have stript myself rather than submit to London or Parisian Fashion! Dear Me! how unwise it would be, ever more to recur to the London Cut! it never Suited me,—they are always wrong in their Measure." To right is the figure of Napoleon in military dress, with large plumed hat, saying, "Bravissimo! mon Oncle Thomas! I give you—maparole d'honneur, second qualité, dat I am very much content of you—you are only to take off de Chémise car c'est de la Toile d' Irelande and you will ave donné one grand example of one Sacrifice généraux." To the left is John Bull shaking hands with a man with a plumed hat, saying, "I care for nobody, no for nobody, if nobody cares for me." Colored. Peter Pencill fecit, 1809. Folio

The caricature is really beautifully drawn, and the portrait of Jefferson is an exceedingly good and pleasing one; the coloring is of a much better order than usually found in work of this class. Very rare.

See facsimile.

134 **Jefferson Caricature.** "Intercourse: or, Impartial Dealings." Representing Thomas Jefferson between George III. and Napoleon, being cudgeled by the former, and robbed by the latter. Jefferson is saying, "Cool? Aye! to be sure! I always keep myself cool when I get into a Passion; but I must say Lord! have mercy upon it! what an Enormity! to pull my coat on the Highway of all Nations! Lord! what an Inconvenient Restriction." George III. is saying, "Well Tommy! I brought you at last to close Quarters therefore mind what you are about!—If you don't behave gently I'll break your limbs and leave you the rest, let me tell you my Boy, keep yourself Cool." Napoleon is saying, "Tres bien! Mon Oncle Thomas! dat is very vell! de more you make one Noise, de less dat Jean Boule vill see, dat ve are And and Gloves, N'onbliez pas dat I am de And—I want de Money and must ave it!" Peter Pencil fecit. 1809. Colored folio

A companion to Lot 33, and equally as well drawn and colored. Very rare.

See facsimile.

135 **Jefferson Caricature.** "King Quilldriver's Experiments on National Defence, 1808." Representing Thomas Jefferson, standing on a fort; with the Embargo Proclamation in right hand; a quill fashioned in shape of a sword in the left, wearing a large chapeau, upon which is a windmill. Jefferson is saying, "And thy will be done! War! War!—Embargo! But—Boney! For the sake of popularity, do not blow too hard!" Napoleon is represented as Boreas, in the upper right hand corner, blowing on the windmill and saying, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased!"—St. Matt. iii: 17, etc. Peter Pencil fecit. Colored folio

Very rare.

136 **Caricature of the Continental Congress.** "Cong-ss Embark'd on board the Ship Constitution of America bound to Conogocheque by way of Philadelphia." Folio. Etched

A very curious and rare caricature.

137 **Caricature of the Continental Congress.** "What think ye of C–o–n–ss now. View of C–o–n–ss on the road to Philadelphia." Robert Morris carrying a ladder on his back upon which are perched the Members of the Continental Congress, etc. Folio. Etched

A very rare and curious caricature.

138 **Jackson Caricature.** "The Rats Leaving a Falling House." Representing Andrew Jackson sitting in the Presidential Chair, with the White House falling down around him; the rats, Calhoun, Van Buren, etc., scampering out of danger. Lithograph. Washington, 1831. Folio

Rare.

The First Vessel Fitted out by the Continental Congress.

139 **Continental Navy.** Instructions given by the Continental Navy Board, September 6, 1777, to Josiah Robinson, Commander of the Andrew Doria, the First Vessel fitted out by the Continental Congress. Signed by Francis Hopkinson, John Wharton and John Nixon. Folio.

Of the utmost historical importance. See facsimile.

140 **Continental Navy.** Autograph Letter, written and signed by Francis Hopkinson, to Josiah Robinson, the Commander of the Andrew Doria, the First Vessel fitted out by the Continental Congress. Signed also by John Wharton and John Nixon. Dated, Continental Navy Board, Philadelphia, June 24, 1777.

"For the better regulating the Distribution of Provisions & for their good Purposes, we think proper to direct that the Captains of the Continental Vessels now in the Port shall every Monday Morning deliver in to this office regular and exact Muster Rolls of the Officers & Men belonging to their Respective Vessels, we therefore give you this notice of our Expectation, not doubting but you will govern yourself accordingly."

EARLY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

141 New York Gazette: or, The Weekly Post-Boy. January 6 to December 29, 1763, wanting February 10th and 24th, March 24th, May 19th and September 8th. All as clean and crisp as on day of issue. Uncut. Published by John Holt, Broad Street, near the Exchange, New York. 47 pieces

142 New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury. Monday, November 10, 1777. Folio. 4 pages. Published by Hugh Gaine. Somewhat water-stained.
Gives an account of the Battle of Germantown.

143 Royal Gazette (New York). For January 24 and September 2, 1778. Published by James Rivington. Folio, uncut. 2 pieces
Containing interesting Revolutionary War news.

144 Royal Gazette (New York). For July 7 and 10, 1779. Published by James Rivington. Folio, uncut. 2 pieces
Contains interesting Revolutionary War news.

145 Royal Gazette (New York). For May 10, October 7, November 29, December 27 and 30, 1780. Published by James Rivington. Folio, uncut. 5 pieces
Contains interesting Revolutionary War news.

146 Royal Gazette (New York). For March 17, November 24 to December 29, 1781. Published by James Rivington. Folio, uncut. 12 pieces
Contains interesting Revolutionary War news.

147 Weyman's New York Gazette. For February 19, 1759. Printed by William Weyman. Folio. 2 pages.

148 The New York Pacquet. For July 11, 1763. Printed by Benjamin Mecom. Folio, uncut. 4 pages.

149 New York Gazette and The Weekly Mercury. For December 18, 1780. Published by Hugh Gaine. Folio. 4 pages.

150 The Royal American Gazette (New York). For October 29, 1778. Printed by Alexander and Joseph Robertson, Folio. 4 pages.

151 The Royal American Gazette (New York). For May 20, July 13 (damaged), 22 and 29, August 12, October 7, and December 23, 1779. Printed by Alexander and James Robertson. Folio, uncut. 7 pieces
Contains interesting Revolutionary War news.

152 The American Royal Gazette, New York, for January 13 and 18, August 8, December 7 and 26, 1780. Printed by Alexander and James Robertson. Folio, uncut 5 pieces
Contains interesting Revolutionary War news.

153 The American Royal Gazette, New York, for January 2 and 4, and January 28, 1781. Printed by Alexander Robertson. Folio, uncut 3 pieces
Contains interesting Revolutionary War news.

154 The London Journal. Odd Numbers of the Years 1720, 1721, 1726, 1727 and 1730. Folio 12 pieces
Several are stamped with the English revenue stamp.

155 Mist's Weekly Journal. Odd Numbers of the Years 1721, 1726 and 1727. Folio 4 pieces
Three are stamped with the English revenue stamp.

156 The Daily Journal. Odd Numbers of the Years 1726 and 1727. Folio 10 pieces
All are stamped with the English revenue stamp.

157 The Daily Post. Odd Numbers of the Years 1726 and 1727. Folio 21 pieces
All are stamped with the English revenue stamp.

158 The Flying-Post, or Post-Master. Odd Numbers of the Years 1726 and 1727. Folio 24 pieces
All are stamped with the English revenue stamp.

159 Odd Numbers of The Whitehall Evening Post, The London Evening Post, The Universal Spectator, The British Journal, and The Weekly Miscellany. 1726–33. Folio and 4to 23 pieces
Many are stamped with the English revenue stamp.

160 The County Journal: or, The Craftsman. Odd numbers of the the Years 1727, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733 and 1734. Folio. 76 pieces

161 Fog's Weekly Journal. Odd numbers of the years 1730, '33 and '34. Folio. 65 pieces
All are stamped with the English revenue stamp.

162 Old New York Newspapers of the Early Part of this Century. 93 pieces

163 American Royal Gazette, New York, for March 12, 1778, and March 4, 1779, and The Evening Chronicle, Philadelphia, for June 23, 1787. Folio. 3 pieces

164 The Freeman's Journal. Extraordinary. July 16 and 21, 1809. Folio. 2 pieces
Contains interesting news relating to the battles of Napoleon.

165 Play Bill. Vaudeville Theatre, November 30, 1838, April 13, 1839. The Farce of Amateurs and Actors. 2 pieces
Mr. J. Bancker filled the role of "Geoffry Muffincup"

166 Forrestonian Theatre, January 19, 1837. Burlesque, Bombastes.
Mr. Bancker, Markoe, Bonsell and Bowes, all appeared in this performance.

167 Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. November 8, 1811, Venice Preserved; November 26, 1811, The Gamester, in which Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Young and Mr. Kemble appeared; November 28, 1811, The Winter's Tale; and October 5, 1811, Pizarro, in which Mrs. Siddons, Mr. Young and Mr. Kemble appeared. 4 pieces

168 Play Bill. Astley's Westminster Bridge, September 30, 1811. Equestrian Agility, The Tyrant Saracen, and The Noble Moor.

MANUSCRIPT POEMS BY PHILLIS WHEATLEY,

THE NEGRO SERVANT OF MR. JOHN WHEATLEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

169 Wheatley, Phillis. Autograph Poem, signed. 8 lines. Entitled "On Friendship." Boston, July 15, 1769. 4to.

170 Wheatley, Phillis. Autograph Poem. 8 lines. Entitled, "On Being Brought to America." 4to.

171 Wheatley, Phillis. Autograph Poem. 6 lines. Entitled, "To Miss Nancy Tailor." 4to.
Written by Phillis Wheatley on Mr. James Bancker's grandmother leaving Boston for New York.

172 Wheatley, Phillis. Autograph Poem, signed, "Phillis." Boston, July 16, 1769. 2 pages. Folio. Entitled, "On the Decease of the Reverend Dr. Sewall."
Specimens of the writing of Phillis Wheatley are of the utmost rarity.

173 7 Manuscript Poems by Anonymous Authors.

174 Leslie, Charles R. Noted English Artist and Royal Academician. A. L. S. 4to. London, July 26, 1814; and A. L. S., 8vo, of his wife. Addressed to C. N. Bancker. 2 pieces

175 Leslie, Charles R. A Series of Ten A. L. S. Folio, 4to and 8vo. Various dates. Addressed to C. N. Bancker.
Very interesting lot.

176 Girard, Stephen. The Great Philanthropist. A Series of Sixteen A. L. S. and L. S. 4to. All addressed to Charles N. Bancker.
On business affairs, but interesting.

177 Girard, Stephen. Letters and Documents, Relating to his Private Affairs. Some signed by him. 12 pieces

---

COLONIAL PAPER MONEY, Etc.

178 South Carolina. Ten, five, three and two shillings. April, 1778. Uncirculated 4 pieces
Very rare.

179 Sonth Carolina. Three dollars. Charlestown, December 23, 1776. Uncirculated
Rare.

180 Delaware. Five shillings. January 1, 1776. Uncirculated

181 Pennsylvania. Fifty shillings. April 10, 1775. With view of State House on back. Uncirculated

182 The United States of North America. Twenty, thirty, thirty-five, forty, sixty, sixty-five and seventy dollars. January 14, 1779. Uncirculated 7 pieces

183 ——— Ditto. Twenty, thirty, forty and seventy dollars. Same issue. Mostly uncirculated 4 pieces

184 ——— Ditto. Mostly uncirculated 4 pieces

185 ——— Ditto. Sixty, fifty, forty, thirty, twenty, eight and seven dollars. September 26, 1778. Mostly uncirculated 7 pieces

186 ——— Ditto. Thirty dollars (4), twenty dollars (1), eight (1), six dollars (9), and two dollars (1). Different issues, some duplicates. Mostly nice and fresh 16 pieces

187 New Jersey. Eighteen pence. December 31, 1763. Uncirculated

188 New Jersey. One, three, six and twelve (2) shillings. March 25, 1776. Also thirty shillings. February 20, 1776. Mostly uncirculated 6 pieces

189 Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Four and eight dollars. July 2, 1780. Nice and fresh 2 pieces

190 Pennsylvania. Five shillings. March 20, 1771. Also eight shillings. April 10, 1777 2 pieces

191 Delaware. One dollar, two dollars (2) and eight dollars. Different issues. 1770, 1774, 1775 and 1776 4 pieces

192 Connecticut. Forty shillings, January 2, 1777

193 Massachusetts. One dollar, May 5, 1780

194 Broken Bank Notes. Good lot 17 pieces

195 Confederate Notes 13 pieces
Some rare.

196 Confederate Bonds 5 pieces

197 Confederate. The Child's First Book, by Campbell and Dunn. 12mo, original covers. Richmond, 1864

198 United States Fractional Currency. 50 c. Red backs, three varieties. 3 pieces

199 United States Fractional Currency. 5 c. Green backs. 7 pieces

200 Invitation of the French Minister, for Dinner, on the back of playing cards 2 pieces

201 Stamp Act. Original Copy of the Notorious English Revenue Stamp, which caused the Revolutionary War. Fine condition
Very rare.

202 Paterson Lottery, of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures of New Jersey 22 pieces

203 Massachusetts Semi-Annual Lottery, March 2, 1790. Signed by David Cobb

204 Ticket for the Free Debating Society of Philadelphia. Engraved by C. W. Peale. William Bartram's copy, with autograph

205 Washington. Silk Badge worn in the Centennial Celebration of Washington's Birth, February 22, 1832. With portrait of Washington on a pedestal. Published by R. Morgan, 279 Market Street
Rare.

206 Harrison Badge. With full length portrait of General William H. Harrison and The Old Log Cabin. Silk
Rare.

207 Harrison Badge. The People's Choice. Harrison and Reform. Portrait of Harrison and Old Log Cabin. Silk
Rare.

208 Clay Badge, Portrait of Clay, on a Pedestal, upon which is resting an Indian. Silk
Rare.

209 Lafayette Badge. With portrait of General Lafayette, surrounded by emblems of War. Engraved and sold by J. Yeager. Silk
Rare.

210 Clay Badge. Henry Clay, Pride of America, People's Choice, etc. Portrait. Silk
Rare.

211 4 Silk Badges of various societies

IRON CHEST.

USED BY THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF NEW YORK.

211½ Iron Chest, 39½ inches high, 22 inches wide and 21 inches deep. Used by Gerard Bancker, Provincial Treasurer of New York, for depositing the Valuables of the Province

This box, or chest, formerly belonged to William Alexander (Lord Stirling). It then came into the possession of Gerard Bancker, the Provincial Treasurer of New York from 1778 to 1798, and from him inherited by the present owners.

REGISTER OF PATENTS.

ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, 1685-1686.

212 The Register of Patents, or Deed Book (Book G), of Ulster County, New York, for 1685–1686

This valuable old record contains the recorded patents for over eighty tracts of land in New York State. Not having the book in my possession at this time, is the reason a more intelligible description is not given. It is, however, of the utmost value to the State of New York, and should be purchased by the State Library or the New York Historical Society. Among other patents it has that of Robert Livingston.

213 Antique Ebony Flute. Silver mountings

TRENTANOVE'S BUST OF WASHINGTON.

214 A Magnificent Full Life-size Bust of General Washington. Sculptured in Carrara marble. Signed, R. Trentanove fece; Roma, 1827

Trentanove entered into competition with Canova to sculpture the bust of Washington for the State House of South Carolina. The contract was awarded to Canova, and this bust, having been sent to this country, found a purchaser, from whose possession it passed to the present owner. The likeness is very striking, and, aside from its historical value, is a beautiful example of the sculpture of the best period of modern art.

PEALE'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

215 Life-size Oil Portrait of General Washington. In oval, surrounded by the traditional imitation stonework. Painted from life by Rembrandt Peale. In gilt frame

One of the most pleasing portraits of Washington to be had, and has been executed by Peale with the utmost care; the flesh tints, the noble expression of the countenance, and the general contour of the portrait, leads one to believe, that this must have been a true and striking likeness of Washington. It is a portrait that appeals to all, and one that any person would be well satisfied in possessing.

216 **His Excellency George Washington.** Lieut.-Genl. of the Armies of the United States of America. Three-quarter length, in uniform, seated. An eagle displayed, with shield and motto, "E Pluribus Unum," etc. Stipple. Folio. Baker, No. 228

A very early impression, on satin, extremely scarce.

217 **Sacred to the Memory of George Washington.** Born February 22, 1732. Died December 13, 1790. The American Hero and Statesman. Bust, head to left. Circular. Designed and engraved by Joseph Perkins. Published by Rand and Perkins, No. 34 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Stipple. 4to. Not in Baker

Very rare. The portrait is in a small circular medallion, around which is engraved the dedication.

218 **Washingten Pitcher.** Large China Pitcher. On one side of which is (in colors) the portrait of George Washington, surrounded by the Goddess of War, Liberty and Peace; surmounted by an eagle holding a halo of stars, in the centre of which is inscribed "Washington;" all enclosed in an oval, bordered with fifteen stars, each of which is encircled respectively with the name of the fifteen States, On the other side is a three-masted schooner flying the United States flag. On the front the monogram of J. G(reen)

Very rare

One of the rarest variety of the Washington pitchers. John Green was the first American who carried the United States flag into China, and, it is said, this pitcher was made for him. It has been broken and neatly repaired.

219 **Death of General Washington.** The Telegraph and Daily Advertiser. Baltimore, Tuesday, December 17, 1799. Containing on the inside page, which is bordered with deep black lines, the Notice of the Death of General Washington. Double folio.

Rare.

220 **Washington.** Portrait of Washington on a Monument, entitled "Allegorical." American Literature and Fine Arts Rewarding Patriotism and Virtue. Des'd by G. Fairman, Kearny sculpt. Stipple. 8vo. Not in Baker.

221 **Edwin's "Large Head" Jefferson.** Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., President of the United States. R. Peale Pinx., D. Edwin sc. Full bust, full face. Stipple. 4to. Beautiful, brilliant impression. Size of plate, 11⅛ x 9, inches. Width of margin around top and sides, ⅞ inch; at bottom, 2¼ inches.

Very rare. Slightly foxed, but an extraordinarily good copy.

222 **Thomas McKean.** Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Vice President of the State Society of the Cincinnati, etc. Full bust, to left, full face, in a border resembling stone work. Engraved by David Edwin, from the original picture by Gilbert Stuart. Stipple. Folio.

223 **Thaddeus Stevens.** Half length, full face. After I. Eichholtz, by J. Sartain. Mezzotint. Folio. Published 1838.

A very early portrait of Stevens, by Sartain, and very rare.

224 **Duke of York and Marquis Cornwallis.** Two busts, in uniform, in ovals, on a background resembling marble. Engraved by Pye. Stipple. Folio

Very scarce.

225 **Nathaniel Greene.** Major-General of the Armies of the United States of America. Full length, in uniform. Engraved by J. B. Longacre, from a drawing by H. Bounetheau. Stipple, 4to

226 **Broadside on the Constitution.** Order of Procession in honor of the Establishment of the Constitution of the United States. To parade precisely at Eight O'clock in the Morning of Friday, the 4th of July, 1788, proceeding along Third-street to Callowhill-street, thence to Fourth-street, down Fourth-street to Market-street, thence to the Grounds in front of Bush-hill, Philadelphia. Printed by Hall & Sellers. Folio. Laid down

Very rare.

227 **Paine, Thomas.** A Letter to George Washington on affairs public and private. Folio, uncut. Dublin, 1797

228 **Philadelphia Imprint.** The Folly and Vanity of a Life Spent in the Pursuit of Worldly Profit, Ease or Pleasure, compared with a Life wholly employed in endeavouring to glorify God, etc. Illustrated in some account of the Pious Lady Elizabeth Hastings and of Armelle Nicolas. 16mo, Philadelphia. Printed by John Dunlap, 1770

Sarah Bartram's copy, with autograph on title-page.

229 **Philadelphia Imprint.** Some Serious and Awful Considerations, etc. 12mo, Joseph Cruikshank, Philadelphia, 1770

230 **Philadelphia Imprint.** The Hermit. A Poem. 12mo, 12 pages Philadelphia, 177–

FACSIMILES OF THE BANCKER BROADSIDES

SALE, MARCH 25TH, 1898

To the Public.

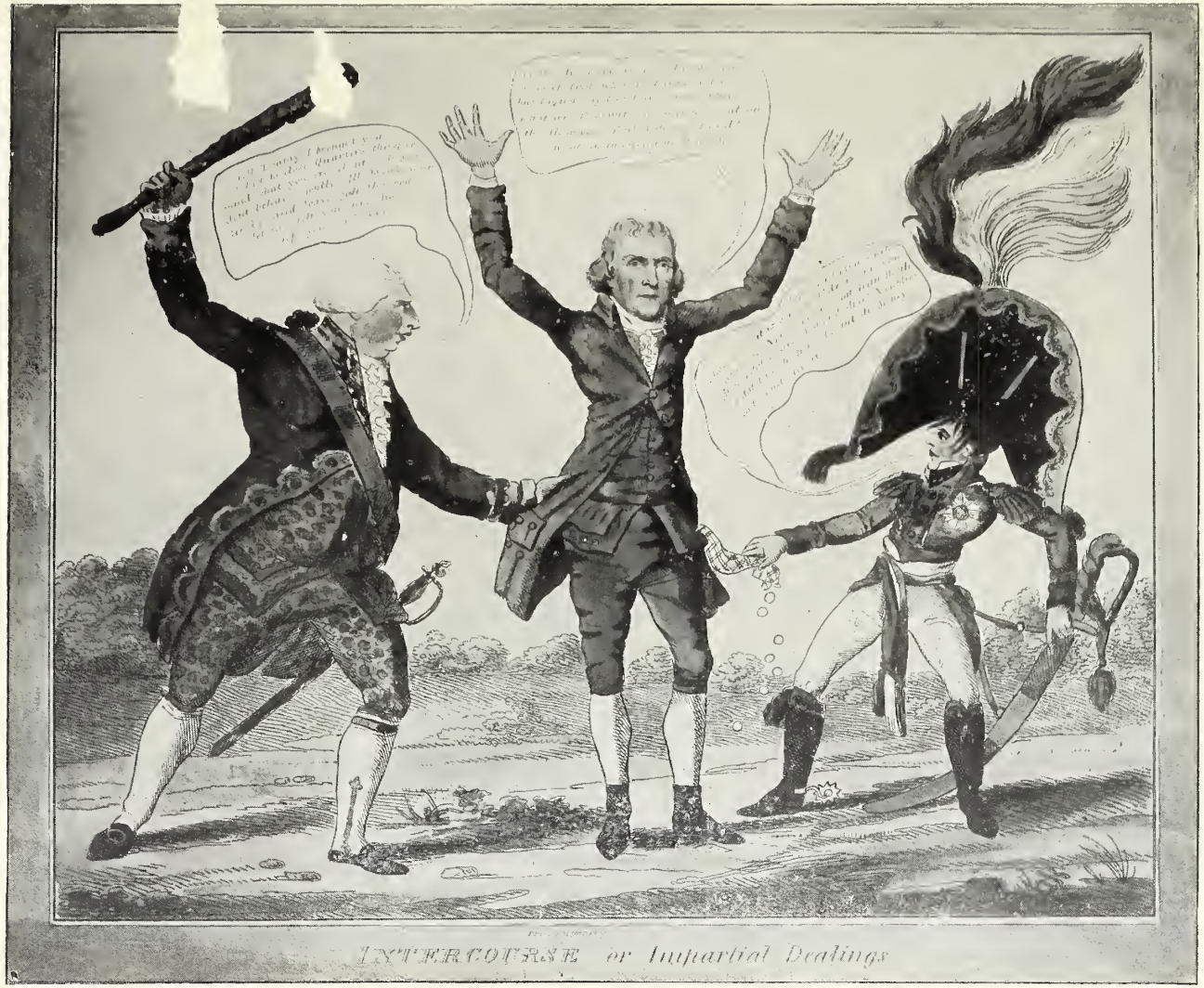
THE long expected TEA SHIP arrived laſt night at Sandy-Hook, but the pilot would not bring up the Captain till the ſenſe of the city was known. The committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the Captain ſolicits for liberty to come up to provide neceſſaries for his return. The ſhip to remain at Sandy-Hook. The committee conceiving it to be the ſenſe of the city that he ſhould have ſuch liberty, ſignified it to the Gentleman who is to ſupply him with proviſions, and other neceſſaries. Advice of this was immediately diſpatched to the Captain; and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the cuſtom-houſe, and that no time be loſt in diſpatching him.

New-York, April 19, 1774.

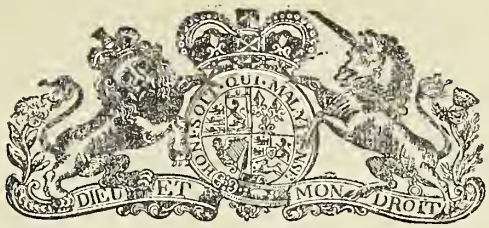
CATALOGUE COMPILED AND SALE
CONDUCTED BY
STAN. V. HENKELS.

AT THE BOOK AUCTION ROOMS OF
DAVIS & HARVEY,
1212 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF LOT 133



REDUCED FACSIMILE OF LOT 134



By Authority.

NEW-YORK, *October* 8, 1777.

EARLY this Morning Lieutenant Colonel INNES, Inſpector General of Provincial Forces, arrived from Fort *Montgomery* with the agreeable News, that, on the Evening of the 6th Inſtant, that Fort, with Fort *Clinton* and its Dependencies, were taken by Storm by his Majeſty's Troops under the Command of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY CLINTON. Our Loſs does not exceed one Hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The Gallantry and Perſeverance of the *Britiſh* and Provincial Troops cannot be ſufficiently applauded.

Immediately after the Surrender of the Forts, the Rebels ſet Fire to their Frigates, Gallies, *&c.*

We are ſorry to inform the Public that the gallant Lieutenant Colonel CAMPBELL of the 52d Regiment, Major SILL of the 63d, Major GRANT of the *New-York* Volunteers, and Captain STEWART of the 26th Regiment, are among the killed.

A particular Account of this glorious and important Succeſs will ſoon be publiſhed by Authority, and printed by

JAMES RIVINGTON,

Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

Facsimile of Lot 1. Reduced one-half.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1775.

The following Letters are publiſhed by order of the Honourable Continental Congreſs.

SIR, *Head-quarters, Cambridge, Auguſt*, 11, 1775

I Underſtand that the officers engaged in the cauſe of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiſcriminately into a common jail, appropriated for felons—that no conſideration has been had for thoſe of the moſt reſpectable rank, when languiſhing with wounds and ſickneſs—that ſome of them have been even amputated, in this unworthy ſituation

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they ſuppoſe they act from the nobleſt of all principles, a love of freedom and their country But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point The obligations ariſing from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are univerſally binding and extenſive. (except in caſe of retaliation.) Theſe, I ſhould have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of thoſe individuals, whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear ſuggeſting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and thoſe Miniſters under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wiſh to ſee for ever cloſed

My duty now makes it neceſſary to apprize you, that for the future I ſhall regulate my conduct towards thoſe gentlemen, who are, or may be in our poſſeſſion, exactly by the rule you ſhall obſerve towards thoſe of ours, now in your cuſtody.

If ſeverity and hardſhip mark the line of your conduct, (painful as it may be to me) your priſoners will feel its effects; but if kindneſs and humanity are ſhewn to ours, I ſhall with pleaſure conſider thoſe in our hands only as unfortunate, and they ſhall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever entitled.

I beg to be favoured with an anſwer, as ſoon as poſſible, and am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General GAGE.

SIR, *Boſton, Auguſt* 13, 1775.

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compaſſion to the ſubdued is become almoſt a general ſyſtem.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon theſe principles, your priſoners, whoſe lives by the laws of the land are deſtined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindneſs, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hoſpuals; indiſcriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank, that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would juſtify ſevere recrimination, I underſtand there are of the King's faithful ſubjects, taken ſome time ſince by the rebels, labouring like Negro ſlaves to gain their daily ſubſiſtence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to periſh by famine, or take arms againſt their King and country Thoſe who have made the treatment of the priſoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boſton, a pretence for ſuch meaſures, found barbarity upon falſehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the ſentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to poſſeſs, will be exerted to correct theſe miſdoings Be temperate in political diſquiſition? give free operation to truth, and puniſh thoſe who deceive and miſrepreſent, and not only the effects, but the cauſes of this unhappy conflict will be removed

Should thoſe under whoſe uſurped authority you act, control ſuch a diſpoſition, and dare to call ſeverity retaliation, to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful conſequences. I truſt that Britiſh ſoldiers, aſſerting the rights of the ſtate, the laws of the land, the being of the conſtitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude They will court victory, with the ſpirit their cauſe inſpires, and from the ſame motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your inſinuations in regard to Miniſters, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whoſe wiſhes, it is true, as well as thoſe of his Miniſters, and of every honeſt man, have been to ſee this unhappy breach forever cloſed; but unfortunately for both countries, thoſe, who long ſince projected the preſent criſis, and influence the councils of America, have views very different from accommodation.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

George Waſhington, Eſq, T. GAGE.

SIR, *Head-quarters, Cambridge, Aug.* 19, 1775.

I Addreſſed you on the eleventh inſtant in terms which gave the fair ſcope for the exerciſe of that humanity and politeneſs, which were ſuppoſed to form a part of your character. I remonſtrated with you on the unworthy treatment ſhewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a miſtaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

Whether Britiſh or American mercy fortitude, and patience, are moſt pre-eminent—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary inſtruments of lawleſs dominion, avarice and revenge, beſt deſerve the appellation of rebels, and the puniſhment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority under which I act, is uſurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the ſubject. I purpoſely avoided all political diſquiſition; nor ſhall I now avail myſelf of thoſe advantages, which the ſacred cauſe of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much leſs ſhall I ſtoop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you ſay you have received from our army, requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a ſtrict inquiry, and find it has not the leaſt foundation in truth. Not only your officers and ſoldiers have been treated with a tenderneſs due to fellow citizens and brethren, but even thoſe execrable parricides, whoſe councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a juſtly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their aſſiſtance, I am embarraſſed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the pureſt principles of virtue, and love of their country. You adviſe me to give free operation to truth, to puniſh miſrepreſentation and falſehood. If experience ſtamps value upon counſel, yours muſt have a weight, which few can claim. You beſt can tell how far the convulſion, which has brought ſuch ruin on both countries, and ſhaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to theſe malignant cauſes.

You affect, Sir, to deſpiſe all rank, not derived from the ſame ſource with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable, than that, which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and reſpect it.

What may have been the miniſterial views, which have precipitated the preſent criſis, Lexington, Concord, and Charleſtown can beſt declare. May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, thoſe, who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to poſterity, thoſe juſt and invaluable privileges which they received from their anceſtors

I ſhall now, Sir, cloſe my correſpondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our priſoners, receive a treatment from me, different from what I wiſhed to ſhew them, they and you will remember the occaſion of it

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

General GAGE. G. WASHINGTON.

Facsimile of Lot 3. Reduced one-half.

An Express

Juſt arrived from

General WASHINGTON.

Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 24. 1775.

SIR,

THE incloſed information being of the higheſt importance, I thought it proper to tranſmit it to you with all diſpatch, I am Sir,

Your obedient ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the Service of the United Colonies.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Eſq; Dep. Gov. of Rhode-Iſland, Providence.

(Incloſed.)

Falmouth, Monday, 16th *Oct.* 1775.

THE Canceaux ſhip of ſixteen guns, commanded by Captain Mowat, a large ſhip, ſchooner, and a ſloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inſt. At 3 o'clock P. M they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun ſhot, and immediately Capt. Mowat ſent a letter on ſhore to the town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately choſe a committee of three gentlemen, and ſent them on board to know the reaſon of the town's being ſet on fire. He returned for anſwer, that his orders were to ſet on fire all the ſea port towns between Boſton and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to aſhes. He farther ſaid, that when he received orders from the Admiral, he deſired that he might ſhew ſome favour to the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I ſuppoſe as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to ſome gentlemen at Falmouth for civilities ſhewn him when in captivity amongſt them) and which favour was to ſpare the town till 9 o'clock, Wedneſday morning, in caſe we would ſend him off eight ſmall arms, which the town immediately did.

Wedneſday morning being the 18th, the Committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to ſave the town; he ſaid he would ſave the town till he heard from the Admiral, in caſe we would ſend off four carriage guns, deliver up all our ſmall arms, ammunition, &c. and ſend four gentlemen of the town as hoſtages, which the town would not do. About half paſt nine in the morning he began to fire from the four armed veſſels, and in five minutes ſet fire to ſeveral houſes. He continued firing till after dark the ſame day, which deſtroyed the largeſt part of the town. He farther informed the Committee that he ſhould proceed to Portſmouth, and deſtroy that place alſo. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witneſs my hand.

PEARSON JONES.

Proſpect Hill, October 24. 1775.

SIR,

BY an expreſs that arrived from Falmouth laſt night, we learn the greateſt part of the town is in aſhes. The enemy fired about three thouſand ſhot into it, and a large number of carcaſes and bombs, which ſet the town on fire, the enemy landed once or twice to ſet fire to the ſtores, they loſt eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken priſoner, the inhabitants got out a very conſiderable part of their furniture, no perſon killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing; the enemy produced orders from admiral Graves, to burn all the towns from Boſton to Halifax, Capt. Mowat informed the committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England about ten days ſince, to burn all the ſea port towns on the continent, that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and give hoſtages for their future good behaviour; he alſo acquainted them that he expected the city of New-York was in aſhes; by theſe accounts we may learn what we have to expect, I think Newport ſhould be forthwith in the beſt manner it can be, doubtleſs the enemy will make an attempt to get the ſtock off the iſland, proviſion ſhould be made to defeat them; death and deſolation ſeems to mark their foot ſteps, fight or be ſlaves is the American motto, the firſt is by far the moſt eligible. In haſte I am with eſteem, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Eſq; in Providence, (per Expreſs.)

Facsimile of Lot 4. Reduced one-half.

New-York, June 24th, 1775.

Laſt Night Arrived

AN EXPRESS

From the Provincial Camp near Boſton, with the following intereſting Account of an Engagement at Charlestown, between about Three Thouſand of the King's Regular Forces, and about Half the Number of Provincials, on Saturday the 17th Inſtant.

ON Friday night, June 16th, 1500 of the provincials went to Bunker's-Hill, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching till Saturday 12 o'clock, when two thouſand regulars marched out of Boſton, landed in Charleſtown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, ſet fire to it in 10 different places at once; then dividing their army, one part of it marched up to the front of the provincial's intrenchment, and began to attack the provincials at long ſhot: the other part of the army marched up the town of Charleſtown, under cover of the ſmoke occaſioned by the fire of the town. The provincial ſentinels diſcovered the regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this, given by the ſcouts to the Connecticut forces poſted on that wing, Captain Nolton, of Aſhford, with 400 of ſaid forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up a poſt and rail fence, and carrying the poſts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breaſt work. Capt. Nolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within 15 rods, and then not till the word was given. At the word's being given the enemy fell ſurpriſingly. It was thought by ſpectators who ſtood at a diſtance, that our men did great execution. The action continued about two hours, when the regulars on the right wing were put into confuſion, and gave way.—The Connecticut troops cloſely purſued them, and were on the point of puſhing their bayonets; when orders were received from General Pomeroy, for thoſe who had been in action two hours, to fall back, and their places to be ſupplied by freſh forces. Theſe orders being miſtaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was headed to the left, the principal place of action, where Captains, Nolton, Cheſter, Clarke, and Putnam had forced the enemy to give way and retire before them, for ſome conſiderable diſtance; and being warmly purſuing the enemy, were with difficulty perſuaded to retire: But the right wing, by miſtaking the orders, having already retired; the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat alſo with the main body.—They retreated with precipitation acroſs the cauſeways to Winter-Hill, in which they were expoſed to the fire of the enemy, from their ſhipping and floating batteries.

We ſuſtained our principal loſs in paſſing the cauſeway. The enemy purſued our troops to Winter-Hill, where the provincials being reinforced by General Putnam, renewed the battle with great ſpirit, repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter, and purſued them till they got under cover of their cannon from the ſhipping—when the enemy retreated to B——— Hill, and the provincials to Winter-Hill; where, after intrenching and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the regulars on Bunker's Hill, and on the ſhips and floating batteries in the harbour, when the Expreſs came away. The number of the provincials killed, is between 40 and 70, 140 wounded; of the Connecticut troops, 16 were killed; no officer among them, was either killed or wounded, except Lieut. Groſvenor, who is wounded in the hand.—A Colonel or Lieut. Col. of the New-Hampſhire forces, among the dead. It is alſo ſaid that Doct. Warren, is undoubtedly among the ſlain.—The provincials loſt 3 iron ſix pounders, ſome intrenching tools and knapſacks.

The number of regulars that firſt attacked the provincials on Bunker's hill was not leſs than 3000— The number of provincials was only 1500, who, it is ſuppoſed would have ſoon gained a compleat victory, had it not been for the unhappy miſtake already mentioned.—The regulars were afterwards reinforced with 1000 men.—It is uncertain how great a number of the enemy were killed or wounded; but it was ſuppoſed by ſpectators, who ſaw the whole action, that there could not be leſs than 4 or 500 killed.—Mr. Gardner who goes out of Boſton on Sunday evening, ſays that there were 500 wounded men brought into that place, the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Captain Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a ſpectator on Winter-Hill, during the whole action.

Printed by JOHN HOLT, 10 Water-Street, near the Coffee House.

Facsimile of Lot 6. Reduced one-half.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1775.

Fresh News,

JUST ARRIVED

From Gen. Wooſter.

OYSTER PONDS, 27th Aug. 1775.

SIR,

YOUR Favor of the 11th Inſtant, came duly to Hand, and I ſhould have ſailed for Harlem, without loſs of Time, had not I received the following important Intelligence from Gen. Waſhington, viz.

Aug. 23d, 1775.—Yeſterday I received Advice from Boſton, that a Number of Tranſports have ſailed on a ſecond Expedition, for freſh Proviſions. As they may purſue the ſame Courſe, only advancing further, we think Montaug Point, on Long-Iſland, a very probable Place of their Landing; I have therefore thought it beſt to give you the earlieſt Intelligence, but I do not mean to confine your Attention or Vigilance to that Place; you will pleaſe to extend your Views as far as the Miſchief may be probably extended."—Thus far the Intelligence. I will further inform you, That the Kings Fiſher, laſt Wedneſday, went up the Sound, with ſeveral ſmall Cutters, reconnoitering the North Side of the Iſland; and Thurſday there followed paſt this Place two Top-ſail Veſſels, which I apprehend to be Tranſports, as they fired two Signal Guns when they went thro the Race.—I would therefore recommend it to the Provincial Congreſs, to keep a good Guard over Queen's County, as I imagine their Deſign is to get Stock from Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Flushing; and as we hope to ſecure all the Stock upon this Part of the Iſland, you may expect the Boſton Fleet will proceed further up Sound.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Humble Servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Eſq,
Preſident, &c.

Facsimile of Lot 7. Reduced one-half.

ALBANY, October 30, 1775.

Freſh Advices from Canada.

Laſt Saturday Evening an Expreſs from the Continental Army in Canada, arrived in this City, with the following important Intelligence, viz.

THAT the Fortreſs of Chamblee was taken the 18th Inſtant;---The Garriſon ſurrendered Priſoners of War---To facilitate its Reduction, the Canadians carried the Cannon, of the Continental Troops, down the Rapids and paſt the Fort at St. John's.---Our Troops were attacked at La Prarie, but the Party who attacked them were defeated with much Loſs. Their formidable Schooner was ſunk by our Cannon :-----Two Stands of Colours were taken at Chamblee -----We have taken ſuch a Quantity of Powder, and Ammunition of every Kind, that the Reduction of St. John's is almoſt certain.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Canada, to his Friend in this City.

"Camp before St. John's, October 20, 1775.

"I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you that Fort Chamblee ſurrendered the 18th Inſtant, to Major Brown. Incloſed I ſend you a Liſt of the Officers, Soldiers, and Stores, taken at Chamblee. Your Brother is gone to Long Geel, where they have had a ſmall Skirmiſh with 150 Canadians, and have taken five of them Priſoners.

A Liſt of Priſoners taken at CHAMBLEE.

Major STOPFORD,	Lieut. HARRISON,
Capt. PRICE,	Capt. AIGE, of the Schooner.
Capt. GOODWIN,	Commiſſary M'COLOUGH,
Lieut. HAMEN,	A Surgeon,
Lieut. SHUTTLEWORTH.	76 PRIVATES.

An Inventory of STORES taken at CHAMBLEE.

80 Barrels Flour.	6564 Muſket Cartridges,
11 Ditto Rice,	150 French Arms,
7 Ditto Peaſe,	3 Royal Mortars,
6 Ditto Butter,	61 Shells,
134 Ditto Pork, (7 damaged)	500 Hand Granades,
124 Barrels Gun Powder.	83 Stands Royal Fuſileers Muſkets,
300 Swivel Shot,	83 Accoutrement of Ditto,
Box Muſket Shot,	Naval Stores for 3 Veſſels.

Five FRENCH Priſoners taken at LONG GEEL.

Facsimile of Lot 8. Reduced one-half.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS,

DECEMBER 6, 1775.

WE the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North-America, have taken into our most serious consideration a Proclamation issued from the Court at St. James's, on the Twenty-third day of August last. The name of his Majesty is used to give it a fanciful influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, as the name of these United Colonies, the aspersions, which it is calculated to throw upon our cause, and to prevent, as far as possible, the undeserved punishments, which it is designed to prepare for our friends.

We are accused of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power that has "protected and subsisted us." Why all this ambiguity and obscurity in what ought to be so plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance in Parliament? We never owed it—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? Our words have ever avowed it—our conduct has ever been consistent with it. We condemn, and with arms in our hands—a resource which Freemen will never part with—we oppose the claim and exercise of unconstitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the British Constitution, our best inheritance, rights, as well as duties, descend upon us: We cannot violate the latter by defending the former. We should act in diametrical opposition to both, if we permitted the claims of the British Parliament to be established and the measures pursued in consequence of those claims to be carried into execution among us. Our forefathers and we provided bounds against the foundation of tyranny and lawless power on one side, as well as against that of faction and licentiousness on the other. On which has the breach been made? Is it objected against us by the most inveterate and the most candid of our enemies, that we have opposed any of the just prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of those prerogatives? Why, then, are we accused of forgetting our allegiance?—We have performed our duty: We have resisted in those cases, in which the right to resist is stipulated as expressly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other cases, stipulated on the part of the Crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our resistance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged that "we have proceeded to "an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion consist? It is thus described —— "Arraying ourselves in hostile manner "to withstand the execution of the Law, and "traitorously preparing, ordering and levying "war against the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but such as have been transmitted to us by our ancestors, and such as have been consented to by ourselves or our representatives elected for that purpose. What laws, stamp with these characters, have we withstood? We have indeed defended them, and we will risque every thing, do every thing and suffer every thing in their defence. To support our laws, and our liberties established by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war. But is this traitorously, or against the King? We view him as the constitution represents him. That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppose, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, lose the distinction between the King and his ministers: Happy it would have been for some former Princes, had it been always preserved on the part of the Crown!

Besides all this we observe, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown to the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation, which by the constitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal basis to have rested upon. A correspondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America, produced, on better times, much satisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion shall one, who is unwilling to break off this correspondence, and is, at the same time, anxious not to expose himself to the dreadful consequences threatened in this proclamation,—by what criterion shall he regulate his conduct? He is admonished not to carry on correspondence with the persons now in rebellion in the colonies. How shall he ascertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He consults the law to learn the nature of the supposed crime. The law is silent upon the subject. This, in a country where it has been often said, and formerly with justice, that the government is by law and not by men, might render him perfectly easy. But proclamations have been sometimes dangerous engines in the hands of those in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State, of all persons "who shall be "found carrying on correspondence with "the person in rebellion, in order to bring "to condign punishment the authors, per-"petrators, or abettors of such dangerous "designs." Let us suppose, for a moment, that some persons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that those, who carry on correspondence with them, might learn, by some rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to discriminate them. Does it follow that all correspondence with them deserves to be punished? It might have been intended to apprise them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correspondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that those who aid and adhere to the King's enemies: and those, who correspond with them in order to enable them to carry their designs into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no further. Can punishments, according to the principles of reason and justice and the constitution go farther than the law?

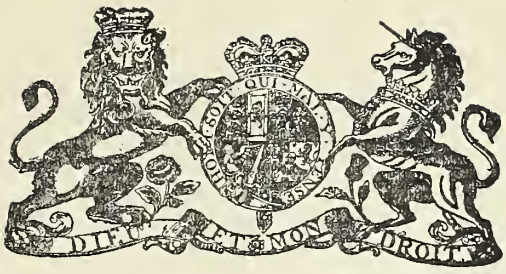
But, perhaps, the principle of reason and justice and the constitution will not prevail. Experience suggests to us the doubt. If they should not, we must resort to arguments drawn from a very different source. We, therefore, in the name of the people of these United Colonies, and by authority, according to the purest maxims of representation derived from them, declare, that whatever punishment shall be inflicted upon any persons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding or abetting the cause of American liberty shall be retaliated, in the same kind and the same degree upon those, in our power, who have favoured, aided or abetted, or shall favour, aid or abet the system of ministerial oppression. The essential difference between our cause and that of our enemies might justify a severer punishment. The law of retaliation will unquestionably warrant one equally severe.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occasion or to multiply punishments. Our sole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controversy, in which Britons fight against Britons and the descendants of Britons, let the calamities inseparably incident to a civil war suffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonness be made to them on one side. We shall regret the necessity, if laid under the necessity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *&c.*

Facsimile of Lot 9. Reduced one-half.



HIS

MAJESTY's

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH,

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE of LORDS, *Nov.* 26.

THIS day the King went in the uſual ſtate to open both Houſes of Parliament; when being ſeated on the Throne, and the Commons by command attending, he made the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together, in a conjuncture which demands your moſt ſerious attention, in the time of profound peace without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forborne to diſturb the public tranquility in violation of the faith of treaties and the general rights of ſovereigns, at firſt by the clandeſtine ſupply of arms and other aid, to my revolted ſubjects in North-America, and afterwards by avowing openly their ſupport, and entering into ſeveral engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and at length by committing open hoſtilities and depredations on my faithful ſubjects, and by an actual invaſion of my dominions in America and the Weſt-Indies.

It is, I truſt, unneceſſary for me to aſſure you that the ſame care and concern for the happineſs of my people, which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, will make us deſirous to ſee a reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

In the mean time, I have not neglected to take the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo, for making general reprizals, and although my efforts have not been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeem to promiſe, yet the extenſive commerce of my ſubjects has been protected in moſt of its branches, and large reprizals have been made upon the injurious aggreſſors, by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterprizing ſpirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and ſincere their profeſſions, however juſt and honourable their purpoſes, muſt neceſſarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great ſatisfaction to have informed you, that the conciliatory meaſures planned by the wiſdom and temper of Parliament, had taken the deſired effect, and brought the troubles in North-America to a happy concluſion.

In this ſituation of affairs, the national honour and ſecurity call ſo loudly upon us for the moſt active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartieſt concurrence and ſupport. From the vigour of your councils, and the conduct and intrepidity of my officers and forces, by ſea and land, I flatter myſelf, by the bleſſing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my people, againſt all our enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, and when you conſider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will, I doubt not, grant me ſuch ſupplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the public ſervice, and adequate to the preſent emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have, according to the powers veſted in me for that purpoſe, called forth the militia to aſſiſt in the interior defence of this country; and I have with the greateſt and trueſt ſatisfaction, been myſelf a witneſs of that public ſpirit, that ſteady ardour, and that love of their country, which animates all ranks of my faithful ſubjects, and which cannot fail of making us ſafe at home, and reſpected abroad.

[*The above Speech is copied from the New-Jerſey Gazette, dated the* 10th *of February.*]

Publiſhed by JAMES RIVINGTON, Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

Facsimile of Lot 10. Reduced one-half.

To The PUBLIC.

WHOEVER ſeriouſly conſiders the impoveriſhed State of this City, eſpecially of many of the poor Inhabitants of it, muſt be greatly ſurpriſed at the Conduct of ſuch of them as employ the Soldiers, when there are a Number of the former that want Employment to ſupport their diſtreſſed Families. Every Man of Senſe amongſt us knows that the Army is not kept here to protect, but to enſlave us; and notwithſtanding our Aſſemblies have given vaſt Sums of Money to provide them with ſuch Neceſſaries which many of the good Burgers want

Theſe Supplies are paid by a Tax on the Colony, a third of which is the Quota for this City and County Add to this Burthen the heavy Duty we pay on Sugar, &c. which ſo greatly diſtreſſes our Trade, and has ſo impoveriſhed this City, that many of its former Inhabitants [illegible] ued. and others that remain, are, for want of Employ, unable to ſupport themſelves and are thereby become a public Charge. This might, in a great Meaſure, be prevented with Comfort to their diſtreſſed Families, and a ſaving to the Community, if the Employers of Labourers would attend to it with that Care and Benevolence that a Citizen owes to his Neighbour by employing him. Is it not enough that you pay Taxes for Billeting Money to ſupport the Soldiers, and a Poor Tax, to maintain many of their Whores and Baſtards in the Work-Houſe, without giving them the Employment of the Poor, who you muſt ſupport if you don't employ them, which adds greatly to ſwell your Poor Tax? I hope my Fellow Citizens will take this Matter into Conſideration, and not countenance a Sett of Men who are Enemies to Liberty, and at the Beck of Tyrants to enſlave. Eſpecially when it will bring on you the juſt Reproaches of the Poor. Experience has convinced us, that good Uſage makes Soldiers Inſolent and Ungrateful; all the Money that you have hitherto given them, has only taught them to deſpiſe and inſult you. This is evident in a great Number of them, attempting laſt Saturday Night to blow up the Liberty-Pole, which they had near effected if ſome of the Inhabitants had not diſcovered them. They had Time to Saw the Braces, and bore a hole in the Pole, which they filled with Powder, and plugged it up, in order to ſet Fire to it, which was diſcovered by a Perſon at Mr. MONTANYES: They in Reſentment broke Seventy-Six Squares of his Windows, entered his Houſe, and ſtopped him in the Paſſage with Swords, and threatned if he ſtirred to take his Life, which ſo intimidated the People in the Houſe, that they were induced to go out of the Windows. Not ſatisfied with this atrocious Wickedneſs, they broke two of his Lamps, and ſeveral Bowls, and that they might the better accompliſh their Deſigns, they poſted Sentinels in the Roads that leads to Liberty Pole, to prevent their being diſcovered. This and worſe would be the Treatment we might expect if there were a greater Number of them. It's hoped that this Conduct with the former Conſiderations will be ſufficient to prevent any Friend to Liberty from Employing any of them for the future. There is a Matter of the utmoſt Importance to the Liberties of the good People of this Colony and the Continent now before the Aſſembly. All the Friends to Liberty that incline to bear a Teſtimony againſt a literal Compliance with the Mutiny Act, [otherwiſe called the Billeting Act] are deſired to meet at Liberty-Pole, at Twelve o'Clock, on Wedneſday next, which will be on the 17th Inſtant, where the whole Matter ſhall be communicated to them

New-York, January 15th, 1770. BRUTUS.

Facsimile of Lot 37. Reduced one-half.

NEW-YORK, *Tuesday*, April 25, 1775.

This Day, about Noon, arrived a second EXPRESS from New-England, with the following important Advices.

Wallingford, Monday, April 24, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

COLONEL WADSWORTH was over in this place, moſt of yeſterday, and has ordered 20 men out of each company in his regiment, ſome of which had already ſet off, and others go this morning. He brings accounts which came to him authenticated from Thurſday in the afternoon. The King's troops being reinforced, a ſecond time, and joined, as I ſuppoſe, from what I can learn, by the party who were intercepted by Col. Gardner, were then encamped on Winter Hill, and were ſurrounded by 20,000 of our men, who were entrenching. —Colonel Gardner's ambuſh proved fatal to Lord Percy, and another General Officer, who were killed on the ſpot, the firſt fire — To counterbalance this good news, the ſtory is, that our firſt man in command, (who he is I know not) is alſo killed.—It ſeems they have loſt many men on both ſides — Colonel Wadſworth had the account a letter from Hartford.—The country beyond here are all gone, and we expect it will be impoſſible to procure horſes for our waggons, as they have, and will, in every place employ, themſelves, all their horſes —In this place they ſend an horſe for every 6th man, and are preſſing them for that purpoſe —I know of no way but you muſt immediately ſend a couple of ſtout able horſes, who may overtake us at Hartford poſſibly; where we muſt return Mrs. Noyes's, and Meloy's, if he holds out ſo far —Remember the horſes muſt be had at any rate.—I am in the greateſt haſte, your entire friend and humble ſervant.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

N. B. Col. Gardner took 9 priſoners, and 12 clubbed their firelocks and came over to our party, Col. Gardner's party conſiſted of 700. and the regulars 1800. inſtead of 1200 as we heard before; they have ſent a veſſel up Myſtick River as far as Temple's Farm, which is about half a mile from Winter Hill. Theſe accounts being true, all the King's forces, except 4 or 500, muſt be incamped on Winter Hill.

At the inſtance of the gentlemen of Fairfield, juſt departed from hence, this is copied verbatim from the original, to be forwarded to that town. *Iſaac Beers,*
Pierpont Edwards.

New-Haven, April 24, half paſt 9 Forenoon.

The above copy, came authenticated, from the ſeveral towns through which it paſſed, by the following gentlemen, viz.

Fairfield, 24th April, 3 o'clock afternoon, Thaddeus Burr, Andrew Rowland, Elijah Abel.

Norwalk 24th April, 7 o'clock afternoon. John Cannon, Thaddeus Betts, Samuel Graman, committee.

Stamford, 24th April, 10, o'clock evening. John Hait. jun. Samuel Hutton; David Webb, Daniel Gray, Jonathan Waring, jun.

Greenwich, April 25, 3 o'clock morning. Amos Mead.

The above gentlemen write, that in each town, they ſhall hold themſelves in readineſs to march more men immediately, if wanted, and requeſt their brethren in the Weſtern towns and governments to do the ſame, and that all material intelligence, ſhall be forwarded with ſpeed.

Some accounts mention, that the ſoldiery had been guilty of ſome ſhocking barbarities, in wantonly burning houſes and murdering old men, women and children, but of theſe, we ſhall not mention particulars, till the arrival of more certain and circumſtantial accounts.

Printed from the atteſted Original, by JOHN HOLT.

Facsimile of Lot 58. Full size.

New-York, May 8, 1775.

Extract of a Letter

From Philadelphia,

To a Gentleman in this City, dated the 6th inſt.

YESTERDAY evening Dr. FRANKLIN arrived here from London in ſix weeks, which he left the 20th of March, which has given great joy to this town, he ſays we have no favours to expect from the Miniſtry, nothing but ſubmiſſion will ſatisfy them, they expect little or no oppoſition will be made to their troops, thoſe that are now coming are for *New-York*, where it is expected they will be received with cordiality. As near as we can learn there are about four thouſand troops coming in this fleet, the men of war and tranſports are in a great meaſure loaded with dry goods, to ſupply *New-York*, and the country round it, agents are coming over with them. Dr. *Franklin* is highly pleaſed to find us arming and preparing for the worſt events, he thinks nothing elſe can ſave us from the moſt abject ſlavery and deſtruction, at the ſame time encourages us to believe a ſpirited oppoſition, will be the means of our ſalvation. The Miniſtry are alarmed at every oppoſition, and liſted up again at every thing which appears the leaſt in their favour, every letter and every paper from hence, are read by them.

NEW-YORK.
Printed by JOHN ANDERSON, at Beekman's-Slip.

Reduced Facsimile of Lot 61.

To the Inhabitants of the *City and County of* New-York.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

NOTWITHSTANDING the preſent alarming ſituation of America in general, and the town of Boſton in particular; as well as the utter abhorrence which you lately expreſſed at the conduct of Meſſrs. USTICKS, for ſupplying the army under General GAGE who is now carrying on the ſiege of Boſton, with implements of war, &c. and, notwithſtanding that this matter had been previouſly and earneſtly recommended to your moſt ſerious attention by the General Committee; yet, are there men to be found, who are baſe enough, for lucrative conſiderations, to continue ſupplying the troops with neceſſaries, for effecting the immediate deſtruction of our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in Boſton, who are now ſuffering the moſt unjuſt and cruel hardſhips in the common cauſe of America, which, if accompliſhed, will finally overtake the inhabitants of all the colonies The conſideration of which, induced a number of the Freemen, Freeholders, Merchants, and others, to meet at the houſe of the Widow VAN DE WATER, in order to deviſe the moſt prudent and efficacious means for averting the impending ruin, that ſuch a conduct muſt inevitably involve us in, and that to the eternal reproach of the community.

Accordingly a Committee was appointed to wait on thoſe perſons, to diſſuade them from acting ſo baſe and unnatural a part; but, to our inexpreſſible grief, they were found to be ſo infatuated with the hopes of gain, that no impreſſion could be made on their minds, of the cruelty, or injuſtice of their conduct. It was therefore thought by the Meeting, abſolutely neceſſary, once more, in the preſent poſture of affairs, to collect the ſenſe of the city and county, on the propriety of furniſhing the troops with hay, ſtraw, &c. as well as boards and plank; the former of which will enable the General (as indeed without it, he cannot) more effectually to take the field, and the latter to make platforms for the artillery, &c. And, as there are now two tranſports ſent here for thoſe articles, as well as others, no doubt.--And as *Ralph Thurman* and *Robert Harding* have been employed to furniſh the aforeſaid articles, it is earneſtly requeſted that the Freemen, Freeholders, and other inhabitants of the city and county will meet at VI o'clock on next Saturday evening, at the LIBERTY-POLE, in order to ſignify their ſenſe on the preſent occaſion, as thoſe perſons both perſiſt in ſupplying the army with every neceſſary, in their way.

Thurſday Night,
April 13, 1775.

By Order of the Meeting.

Facsimile of Lot 63. Full size.

AT a Meeting at the Exchange, 16th May, 1774, ISAAC LOW, choſen CHAIRMAN.

1ſt Queſtion put, Whether it is neceſſary for the preſent, to appoint a Committee to correſpond with the neighbouring Colonies, on the preſent important Criſis? Carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority.

2d. Whether a Committee be nominated this Evening for the Approbation of the Public?---Carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority.

3d. Whether the Committee of 50 be appointed, or 25?—Carried for 50, by a great Majority.

The following Perſons were nominated:

John Alſop,
William Bayard,
Theophylact Bache,
Peter V. B. Livingſton,
Philip Livingſton,
Iſaac Sears,
David Johnſton,
Charles M‘ Evers,
Charles Nicholl,
Alexander M‘Dougall,
Capt. Thomas Randall,
John Moore,
Iſaac Low,
Leonard Liſpenard,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
James Duane,
Edward Laight,
Thomas Pearſall,
Elias Deſbroſſes,
William Walton,
Richard Yates,
John De Lancey,
Miles Sherbrook,
John Thurman,
John Jay,
John Broome,
Benjamin Booth,
Joſeph Hallett,
Charles Shaw,
Alexander Wallace,
James Jauncey,
Gabriel H. Ludlow,
Nicholas Hoffman,
Abraham Walton,
Gerardus Duyckinck,
Peter Van Schauck,
Henry Remſen,
Hamilton Young,
George Bowne,
Peter T. Curtenius,
Peter Goelet,
Abraham Braſher,
Abraham P. Lott,
David Van Horne,
Gerardus W. Beekman,
Abraham Duryee,
Joſeph Bull,
William M‘Adam,
Richard Sharpe,
Thomas Marſton,
Francis Lewis, added *nem. con.* May 19th.

Reduced Facsimile of Lot 73.

To the Public.

THE long expected TEA SHIP arrived laſt night at Sandy-Hook, but the pilot would not bring up the Captain till the ſenſe of the city was known. The committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the Captain ſolicits for liberty to come up to provide neceſſaries for his return. The ſhip to remain at Sandy-Hook. The committee conceiving it to be the ſenſe of the city that he ſhould have ſuch liberty, ſignified it to the Gentleman who is to ſupply him with proviſions, and other neceſſaries. Advice of this was immediately diſpatched to the Captain; and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the cuſtom-houſe, and that no time be loſt in diſpatching him.

New-York, April 19, 1774.

Facsimile of Lot 124. Full size.

Illumination.

COLONEL TILGHMAN, Aid de Camp to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, having brought official acounts of the SURRENDER of Lord Cornwallis, and the Garriſons of York and Glouceſter, thoſe Citizens who chuſe to ILLUMINATE on the GLORIOUS OCCASION, will do it this evening at Six, and extinguiſh their lights at Nine o'clock.

Decorum and harmony are earneſtly recommended to every Citizen, and a general diſcountenance to the leaſt appearance of riot.

October 24, 1781.

Facsimile of Lot 132. Full size.

To Isaiah Robinson Esqr Commander of the Andrew Doria —

S I R,

HAVING now fitted you out with every Requisite for your present Voyage, in as complete a Manner as we can, we expect you will be very careful not to incur any Debts in Foreign Ports, to be charged to the American States, unless in Cases of real Necessity, arising from unforeseen Events, or unavoidable Accidents. And we strongly recommend it to you, to be vigilant and careful in the Preservation of the Vessel under your Command, and of her Stores, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, that there may be no Waste or Destruction therein, through the neglect of yourself or your Officers. You are to take notice, that on your return we shall demand an exact Inventory of every Thing belonging to your Vessel, and shall compare the same with the Returns now left in this Office, and shall make you chargeable for all Deficiencies that may appear to have been occasioned by wilfull Inattention and want of Care; and that we shall allow no Accounts of your own Expenditures, unless they are vouched by Bills or Receipts.

We expect you will do your utmost to maintain good Order and wholesome Discipline on Board your Vessel; and conduct all Things committed to your Charge, with a View to the Service of the United States of America, and to the Establishment of your own Reputation.

Wishing you a happy Voyage, we heartily bid you Farewell.

Continental NAVY-BOARD,
PHILADELPHIA
6th Sept. 1777

Thos Hopkinson
John Wharton
John Nixon

Reduced Facsimile of Lot 139.

DUKE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
27706

Duke University Libraries
D03731327Q